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Tower Views

by Clearway

Mistrust Behind Strikes

Calls for Trustworthiness

Justice for All—Not Many

¶ **Strike clouds** darkening the horizon of industry today cover a huge new sector of labor-management maladjustments as 400,000 soft-coal miners desert the pits, following negotiations for a new contract which failed to bring agreement. Likewise adding shadows to the skies were fresh disputes arising in the automotive industry where some 30,000 General Motors employees swing idle heels at Flint and Pontiac, Mich., and where charges arise from both labor and company officials of violation of agreement. The murk in the industrial sky spreads over Washington as both Houses of Congress debate over the sit-down technique and look for a possible vote to determine whether the sit-downs are against public policy. But clouds are not always a disadvantage. Sometimes they are forerunners to a disturbance which may clear the skies.

¶ **The routine of recrimination** has reached the point in America's sit-down strike epidemic where charge-and-counter-charge form a sort of endless chain; the strikers blame the employers, the employers blame the strikers, the public blames both employers and strikers, and all three blame the Administration.

¶ **But a question** remains whether in this round-house the culprit may be found. May not the blame reside in a less personal factor and the remedy be sought on a higher plane? Basically behind the demands for labor for more authority over general profit-sharing, and the reluctance of management to grant it, lies a common fear that one side may take unfair advantage of the other. In short, a general mistrust of motives based on the assumption that a fair division of profits would result in deprivation to some one.

¶ **Even were one** to ignore the modern "economics of plenty"—which insists that a just distribution of profits would result in more for all rather than in less for anyone—the thought nevertheless persists that, since a general mistrust seems a fundamental fly in the labor-management ointment, a remedy most effective logically would be to remove that fly by a demonstration of trustworthiness.

¶ **When labor finds** that it can trust management to deal justly (as has been exemplified in such concerns as the Endicott-Johnson Shoe Company), and management finds organized labor equally trustworthy, responsible, conscious of its dignity (as exemplified by such organizations as the Typographical Union, the Railroad Brotherhoods, etc.), a stride has been made toward conciliation for mutual gain far more effective than any amount of recrimination might produce. Not that human adjustments need be neglected, but that, in seeking such adjustments, a basis broader than material amelioratives be recognized.

¶ **If a contributing cause** of labor troubles is general mistrust, a healing agency should be mutual confidence, and the first step toward mutual confidence is the demonstration of trustworthiness—not the other fellow's trustworthiness; but ours. Not labor, nor management, nor government, nor public can generate enough self-justification to evade that primary obligation.

¶ **William Allen White,** editor of the Emporia, Kan., Gazette, turns his America-impregnated thought on the nation's problems before a Cincinnati forum and finds that the answer to American stability and liberties resides in the fact that the rights of all the people, rather than merely the majority, have been protected by the democratic institutions. He warns his hearers that the President's Court rejuvenation proposal would depart from this traditional method and, in following the dictates of the majority and sacrificing minority rights, would pave the way for possible injustices. Carrying his theme to the realm of industry he cautions that the problem of better distribution of national wealth cannot be solved in one jump. The obvious response to that comment is that a great deal depends on the direction of the jump and the definition of wealth. Jumping away from materiality, one often lands on the true basis of justice and affluence.

¶ **President Roosevelt's purpose** in sending Norman H. Davis, American Ambassador at Large, to the World Sugar Conference in London begins to be revealed, for in London it is learned that the conference will be opened with a discussion of international economic problems, launched by Ramsay MacDonald and Dutch Premier Hendrik Colijn, as a forerunner toward revival of the World Economic Conference. From this the step to reviving the now fallow Disarmament Conference would seem feasible. From sugar to disarmament—what could be sweeter?

Stand Against Sit-Downs Sought in Congress Drive; Wave of Strikes Spreads

462,000 Miners Idle as Wage Parley Is Deadlocked

By the Associated Press

Labor developments today:

The ever-widening strike front occupied a huge new sector today as 462,000 soft coal miners stayed away from the pits. The strike of the United Mine Workers of America became an actuality when a day of grace in negotiations for a new contract passed without culminating in an agreement.

A demand for time and a half for overtime was the chief obstacle. Hope for settlement this week end was not abandoned, however. Presidential intervention was considered probable in the event an accord is not reached within a few days.

At Washington the Guffey-Vinson coal bill was driven ahead in the Senate under Administration pressure. Senator Borah roundly criticized a section which he said would exempt coal producers from the anti-trust laws, setting a dangerous precedent in tolerating monopoly prices which exploit the consumer.

Automotive Strike

The automotive industry, focal point of industrial unrest until the mine strike, carried new burdens as a result of fresh disputes. Thirty thousand General Motors employees were idle at Flint and Pontiac, Mich., in a strike precipitated by friction over an agreement that terminated the General Motors dispute earlier this year.

General Motors Corporation demanded that the United Automobile Workers of America live up to its agreements, and high officials of the union left for Flint, Mich., where the Chevrolet Motor Company plants were closed by a strike.

Six thousand workers at the Fisher Body plant at Pontiac were scheduled to return to work Monday under a truce.

The total of idle Michigan automotive workers was 120,000.

Some 350 employees of the 27-story Book-Cadillac Hotel at Detroit, whose strike Thursday suspended service to hundreds of guests, voted this afternoon to return to work, pending settlement of differences.

Their action was taken on recommendation of Frank X. Martel, president of the Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor, and other union leaders.

Wisconsin Labor Bill

At Madison, Wis., the Severson labor disputes bill, Wisconsin's "Little Wagner Act" sponsored by the La Follette Administration, was over its last formidable legislative barrier.

The Senate passed the measure last night, 30 to 3, after a majority group including a progressive party bloc had fought off approximately 60 amendments tendered during two days of heated debate.

At San Francisco, several thousand WPA workers responded to organizers' calls for a strike against "starvation" pay, but rain thwarted leaders' plans to bring about an immediate walkout of 30,000 in the bay area as a prelude to a projected state-wide tieup.

At New York, demonstrations by WPA technical and white-collar workers against staff and pay cuts continued today throughout the city, with the strikers claiming 3000 persons out. Twelve more sit-downers were arrested, making a three-day total of about 100.

Non-Partisan Group Aims to Force Condemnation by Roosevelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 2—A non-partisan drive to force President Roosevelt and Congress to commit themselves publicly against the sit-down strike tactics of the whole militant industrial union movement was under way in full force in Washington today.

Though directed ostensibly at the Senate, the rider offered dramatically yesterday by Senator James Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, as an amendment to the Guffey coal bill, was actually pointed as much at the White House as at Congress itself. Obviously enlisting widespread support on the floor of the Senate yesterday from groups who have been disturbed and alarmed by the growing frequency of the mass sit-down strike tactics now sweeping America, and Mr. Roosevelt's failure to comment upon them, Senators resumed the turbulent discussion this afternoon.

What had been expected to be a prompt and placid repassing of the revised Guffey Coal Bill, was turned into a violent controversy, in which many Senators obviously were perturbed at the decision confronting them and in which opponents of the militant C. I. O. labor movement grimly pressed forward for a national condemnation of the sit-down strike weapon, although acknowledging that the condemnation, under the circumstances, would have no force in law.

White House Action

The Senate debate carried the matter right to the door of the White House, and again and again President Roosevelt's name was mentioned. It was significant that the resolution was introduced by Senator Byrnes who is one of the strongest Administration stalwarts in the Assembly. Mr. Byrnes comes from a southern textile state where C. I. O. sit-down strikes are current or expected in the new drive for unionization. But although Mr. Byrnes himself carefully avoided bringing President Roosevelt's name into the controversy, others of his strongest supporters did.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan declared there was "a moral responsibility which thus far has not been exercised or declared" for a statement and which "not only rests on this chamber but goes straight down Pennsylvania Avenue to the White House."

Senator Hiram Johnson (R) of California charged President Roosevelt was "the victim of misrepresentation and misunderstandings" because of the absence of expression by him on the sit-down strike, and went further to declare specifically that "there is a statute of the United States which makes it the imperative duty of the President of the United States to deal with this kind of a question."

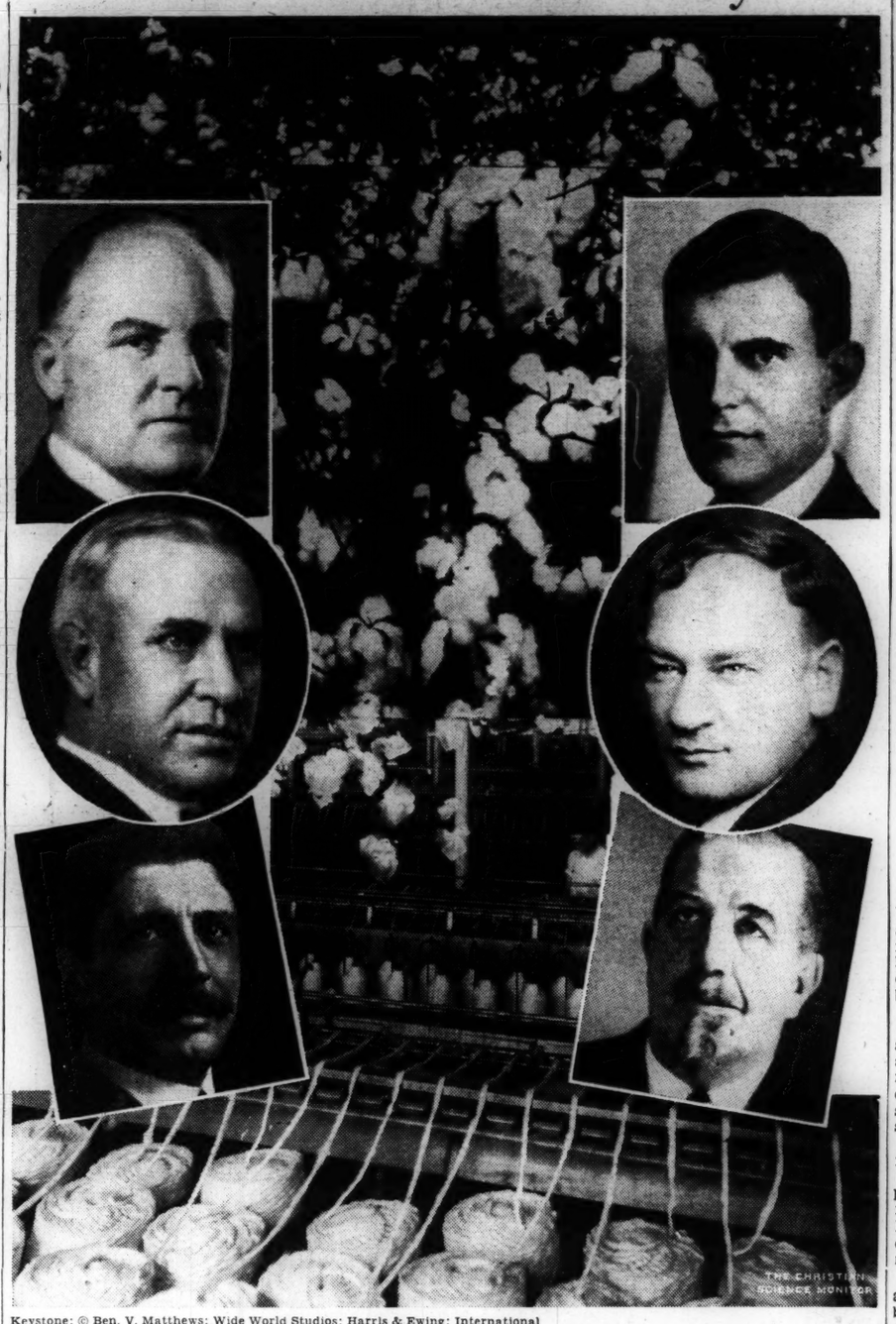
Johnson Is Challenged

The statute he quoted, requiring the President to restore order in cases of "insurrection, violence, unlawful combination or conspiracy," was challenged immediately by Sen-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Other strike developments: Page 2.

World Leaders at Textile Parley



Keystone; © Ben. V. Matthews; Wide World Studios; Harris & Ewing; International

Cotton Problems Discussed at Washington

Among the Visitors From Many Nations Who Have Gathered at Washington Today for the Opening of the Tripartite Textile Conference Are the Six Delegates Shown Above. They Are (Left, Top to Bottom) Harold Butler, O. Max Gardner and Corneille Mertens, and (Right, Top to Bottom) John G. Winant, Dr. Lewis L. Lorwin and Leon Jouhaux. The Composite Scene Depicts the Progress of Cotton From the Time It Leaves the Vine (Top), Through Slubbing Machines (Center), Which Are Used to Make The Threads Finer Before Reeling Them on the Spools (Bottom)

Textile Leaders Gather at Parley For World Accord

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 2—Delegates from 23 countries gathered here today at the convening of the world textile conference: the first major world conference in Wash-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Roosevelt and World Affairs; Sugar Parley as Peace Move

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 2—In the face of repeated and persistent reports that he is contemplating some striking action in the international field, President Roosevelt today issued what may or may not be a denial. He said the reports were all "press-inspired."

The implication, though not the direct word of the President, was that he had no definite action in view. He quoted the extended comments of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, yesterday, in denial of reports that the chief executive would call a world conference in the immediate future.

In the latest flock of reports are two outstanding versions. The New York Times, in a signed story from its Washington Bureau, says on the authority of "certain members of Congress, usually well informed on questions of foreign policy," that the President has chosen April 6—the twentieth anniversary of the entry of the United States into the World War—to propose a general disarmament conference to be held in Copenhagen next summer.

Rumors From London

Meantime, reports from London indicate the international sugar conference, to which Ambassador Norman H. Davis is a delegate, may be used as a vehicle to revive the moribund world economic conference and Geneva disarmament conference. The project, it was said, was favored by President Roosevelt and J. Ramsay MacDonald, who presided over the economic conference.

However, these ambitious accounts are discounted by authorities here who are familar with the background lying behind the official "denials" of the White House and State Department. They still stick to one main interpretation: That President Roosevelt and his representatives, in all their talks with foreign representatives here and abroad, are seeking a method in

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 2—General discussion of international economic problems is expected to be a feature of the opening of the World Sugar Conference on Monday. This discussion is expected to be a first step toward possible revival of a world economic conference. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, former British Prime Minister, and Dr. Hendryk Colijn, Prime Minister of The Netherlands, will make opening statements.

At the same time an effort is going to be made for a revival of the equally stagnant disarmament conference with the eventual objective a merging of the two conferences.

These two disclosures for the first time explain adequately why President Roosevelt sent Mr. Norman H. Davis to attend a mere sugar conference and reveal the purpose which is in the minds not only of the American delegation but of the British and other diplomatic circles in Europe as well. They also seem

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

King's Gold Medal Awaits Garbo's Pleasure

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2 (AP)—The King of Sweden wants to give Greta Garbo a gold medal—but Garbo hasn't shown any interest. The honor is the highest personal award the King can make. Granted because of Miss Garbo's screen triumphs, the medal was sent here to Consul General C. E. Wallerstedt of Sweden to present.

Mr. Wallerstedt said he has been trying for days to gain a response from Hollywood as to how and when.

President Attacks High Cost of Heavy Building Materials

Says Government Must Curtail Purchases of Steel, Copper, Cement—Would Spread Federal Spending Preferably in Wages

May Mean Holding Up on Great Bridges And Dams but Not on Army-Navy Work

Production of Durable Goods, He Points Out, Runs Way Ahead of Materials for Everyday Use by the People —Sees Danger in Course

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 2—Taking emphatic cognizance of the sharp price increases in durable goods—steel, cement, copper, and other materials which go into construction—President Roosevelt today announced that the Administration would cut down to the lowest possible point its "pump-priming" expenditures under the Public Works Administration.

The Chief Executive's decision follows strong advice given him by Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, and other leading financial and economic advisers. Their view has been that further Government spending for construction at the present point in the economic cycle leads to serious overexpansion in the capital goods industries. Such expansion, as the President pointed out today, has led in the past to a slump within 12 or 18 months.

Since the sharp price rises in durable goods have a speedy effect upon all prices to consumers, the President's decision is of more than theoretical economic interest.

But President Roosevelt made no mention of the other proposed steps which economists feel are desirable to check inflationary price increases, balancing the budget. Indeed his commitment was simply to transfer Government expenditures from durable goods to direct relief spending in one form or another.

Budget Status in Dark

Only when the Administration's new relief estimates for the coming fiscal year are announced by the President on, or shortly after, April 12, will it be known how near the next budget will approach a balance. The relief estimates are to be accompanied by a revised calculation of the President of the coming fiscal year's revenues and expenditures.

Production of consumer's goods, he said, had not been keeping pace with durable goods. The remedy was to distribute more income downward; to spread the Government's spending into the hands of consumers, rather than to channel it to producers of materials necessary for big bridges, dams and the like.

The President agreed that rearmament purchases, both European and American, had a great deal to do with the price rises. He did not intimate that the United States would reduce its naval-building program. But he did present striking statistics showing that in the past six months the Government had been buying $250,000,000 in steel, exclusive of Army and Navy purchases.

The present economic curve described by the President is precisely opposite to that which prevailed in the first two years, at least, of his administration. Then—especially in the boom that marked the birth of the Blue Eagle in the summer of 1933—production and prices of consumers' goods spurted upward. Durable goods lagged; steel was producing only at something like 35 per cent of capacity. The refrain was, "Get durable goods going!"

What Effect on Budget?

And now durable goods are running away. The governmental pump-priming, plus the world rearmament drive, have sent production and prices sky-rocketing.

It is not clear what effect the President's decision will have on budget-balancing. He did not say that total governmental expenditures would be cut. Instead, he said that spending would be taken from one category and put into another; instead of spending $250,000,000 for example, for steel, the Government might spend $250,000,000 to hire men to do work that required few materials, thus giving additional purchasing power for consumers' goods into the hands of the lower-income and unemployed groups.

The omission of any reference to budget-balancing is the fault that most economists find with President Roosevelt's reasoning. The first way to control a boom, they believe, is to curtail expenditures and balance the budget. If the President's plan is simply to transfer spending-money from one pocket to another, they fear it will have very limited effect on controlling fundamental inflation threats.

On the other hand, in curtailing public works expenditures, the President is starting with factors which are fully within his control. Reduction of expenditures in other fields, or increase of taxes to balance the budget from the revenue end, are matters of far greater difficulty. The President said he did not anticipate any new taxes at this session of Congress.

Trouble With Budget

The quarterly Treasury figures, published today, showed very graphically the extent of President Roosevelt's problem. With only three months remaining of the 1937 fiscal year, they revealed that the Treasury still has $2,099,701,266 in taxes to collect to meet the receipts anticipated in the budget.

Income during the first nine months of the current fiscal year aggregated $3,728,449,453.16, which is

(Continued on Page 13, Column 4)

Stock Prices Fall Under President's Attack on Costs

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP)—A sharp break in share prices and a fall in some commodities was the almost instantaneous reaction of the markets today to President Roosevelt's criticism of high prices of some basic staples.

Seasoned Wall Street observers said they seldom had seen so rapid a response to a presidential utterance. Within 10 minutes after the news had reached the trading floor of the New York Stock Exchange shares, led by steel and copper stocks, had fallen by from $1 to $5.

The ticker tape fell behind as much as four minutes as excited brokers dashed to the trading posts to execute orders. The selling flurry lasted more than half an hour, after which things settled down to a slower pace and a few mild recoveries appeared.

Producers of the two metals, steel and copper, specifically mentioned by the President, said they thought for the most part the immediate effect would be psychological rather than actual.

Replying to the threat of a cessation of government buying, both steel and copper men pointed out the Government was a comparatively light purchaser.

One steel official said the public apparently did not share the Chief Executive's opinion as there had been no slackening in the almost record demand for the product after the recent price increases.

Officials of leading copper companies generally appeared reluctant to comment on the President's criticism of their price policies.

Government Purchases $93,598,652 in 6 Months

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP)—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins said today government agencies purchased supplies worth $93,598,652 during the first six months the Walsh-Healy Public Contracts Act has been in force.

The act which became operative last Sept. 28, requires private contractors selling supplies to federal agencies to conform to the Government's standard on minimum wages and maximum hours.

During the first three months the contracts totaled $27,656,981. The number of contracts nearly doubled in the next three months and amounted to $66,032,670. Secretary Perkins said 52.16 per cent of the supply contracts went for textile mill products, petroleum, iron and steel.

New Woman Diplomat for U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 2 — The United States is about to have another woman diplomat.

President Roosevelt implied today that he will name Mrs. J. Borden Harriman of Washington Minister to Norway as soon as that Government gives its approval to the appointment.

There has been considerable speculation in political circles here as to whether the President would appoint another woman to a diplomatic post. The marriage of the first woman minister, Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen Rohde, to a Dane while holding a post in Denmark is said to have caused the State Department considerable embarrassment. Mrs. Owen resigned subsequently.

Mrs. Harriman, who is Democratic national committeewoman from the District of Columbia, has been talked of as a possible diplomatic appointee ever since 1933. She has been a stanch Roosevelt supporter. She served as the official hostess of the Democratic National Convention in Philadelphia last June and from time to time has declared in public statements her support of various New Deal measures.

Mrs. Harriman is a well-known figure in Washington. The drawing room of her estate, "Uplands," is the nearest approach to a salon in this country. There each Sunday night she gathers for supper, senators, "brain trusters" and writers who delve deeply into economics and public affairs.

Mrs. Harriman would fill the post formerly held by Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, who is slated to become minister to Poland.

Widely known as "Daisy" Harriman, the expected diplomat grew up in wealthy surroundings in New York City. She was educated in private schools and was a popular debutante of the late eighties. Later she became deeply interested in social problems, serving as manager of the New York State Reformatory for Women for 12 years, and as the only woman member of the Federal Industrial Relations Committee appointed by President Roosevelt in 1913.

During the World War Mrs. Harriman was chairman of the committee on women in industry of the council of national defense, and helped organize the Red Cross motor corps. She is the author of a book, "Pianofortes to Politics."

Economics in the News

Interest Rates—Further Rise in Yield of Government Bonds Foreshadows End of an Era—Importance to Economic Progress

—By H. B. E.

It is possible to comprehend what is happening to general prices since they were reduced to a single composite figure. At the Bureau of Labor Statistics the Government compiles weekly an average of prices, and calls that average the wholesale price level. From the same source we also receive a periodical report of the average of retail prices; otherwise called the cost of living, or the purchasing power of the dollar.

No such service, however, is available for the innumerable long-term rates of interest prevailing throughout the country. In short, we have no index of an interest level, though interest rates happen to be second in importance to prices among all economic phenomena.

In default of a "standard" rate, therefore, we have to rely upon a representative rate. That rate is the yield on government bonds. These are traded in the market, just like stocks; and the daily change in quotations will be found on the financial pages. If the bonds go up, this means that the "yield" or going interest on them goes down.

Now suppose the Government had to borrow money during such a period. If the "yield" on an old bond happened to be 5 per cent, obviously the Treasury could not raise new money at less than 5 per cent. Hence the condition of the bond market is of prime importance to the Treasury. And to other borrowers, too. For the "yield" on government bonds is regarded as representative of the long-term rate of interest because other interest rates are supposed to move more or less sympathetically with it.

Of late weeks there have been a series of dips in the government bond market. I have referred to them before. What we are witnessing is the end of the bull market in government bonds; in other words, a rise in the representative rate of interest. Personally, I do not think the rise will go far for some time to come.

But the fresh dip this week in the price of government bonds has caused many experts to prognosticate that we are moving rapidly toward the time when Government credit will be on a 3 per cent basis. Just now it is 2¾ per cent. Two months ago it was less than 2½ per cent, the price at which the Government was able to dispose of a block of long-term bonds last December. It is evident, therefore, that the bottom in interest rates—or the peak in bond prices—lies in the past.

Now, as I have intimated, the change is of general concern. Government will not only have to pay more for long-term accommodation; private borrowers will find such accommodation more expensive. In normal circumstances this would be very serious; as will be understood from a contrast between the effect of short-term money and the effect of long-term money.

A rise of 1 per cent in the price of money to a merchant on goods moving between purchase and sale is a minor element in his costs. If his turnover is 10 times a year, it is infinitesimal. But a rise of 1 per cent in the price of money repayable in 25 years to an industrialist wanting to use it in the renovation of his factory looms big in his costs. Indeed, the 1 per cent rise is just 250 times (25 x 10) as important in the industrialist's as in the merchant's case. I seem to recall having read sometime ago that the electrification of the British railroads would be a flat failure if the capital were available at 4 per cent but a great success if the rate were 3 per cent.

So, if the long-term money rates are on the increase, economic programs might be nipped in the bud. For instance, housing. The mortgage represents one of the most important examples of long-term borrowing. It has been estimated that 5,000,000 more families could afford to own or rent a minimum priced house if interest rates were available at 4½ per cent instead of the prevailing 6½ per cent.

Conditions, however, are not normal. Did I not say that 6½ per cent was the average mortgage rate? That is a long remove from the 2½ per cent "going" rate of interest which the Government recently had to pay, or even the 3 per cent which the Government may shortly have to pay. In other words, the influence of the standard rate is not so strong as the textbooks would have us believe.

The mortgage rate, in fact, is almost in the category of a conventional rate, like a lawyer's fee. (More's the pity! For it is another example of those price rigidities to which I have often alluded which breed depressions and then incapacitate the economic system from throwing off those depressions quickly.) Therefore if the mortgage rate has not gone down in correspondence with the standard interest rate, neither can there be any expectation that it will go up with the standard interest rate.

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Sloan Denounces Union Tactics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 2—Back of the sit-down strike by workers of General Motors Corporation was a design by strike leaders—inferentially, the Committee for Industrial Organization—to gain a degree of power that would enable them to control, "so far as possible," all workers employed in American mass-producing industries, according to Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of the corporation, in a 5000-word statement to his stockholders today.

Mr. Sloan sees the movement toward this objective "still in full swing," and in a blanket indictment charges that "to the extent it becomes successful, if the precedent already established in other industries now dominated by the same leadership is to be the guide, industry faces the closed shop with the check-off."

"The implications to be drawn from the logical evolution of this movement are of serious economic and political consequences and jeopardize the welfare and security of all," he declares.

Mr. Sloan's statement comes close on the heels of charges by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, a Roosevelt Administration leader, that the sit-down strikes, the biggest of which was that which tied up General Motors production and has now hit the Chrysler plants, were "provoked by the long-standing, ruthless tactics of a few great corporations," and that as a result of these strikes labor had at last succeeded in winning "only such industrial liberties as both law and morals have long sanctioned."

While Mr. Sloan does not essay to answer this indictment, his statement obviously having been written before Senator Wagner made his speech on the floor of the Senate on Wednesday, he does, by implication, refute it categorically.

"Briefly stated, the strike against General Motors Corporation was not actuated by any fundamental causes that affected, in an important degree, the welfare of its workers," Mr. Sloan says. "I am quite convinced that this is an unprejudiced statement of fact. It is demonstrated by the further fact that there was little at issue in the whole argument that affected their (labor's) direct interests. A preliminary understanding resulting in the return to work related solely to the status of the Committee for Industrial Organization union as a bargaining agency."

Assails Strike Technique

Reviewing the strike technique employed by the Committee for Industrial Organization leaders, Mr. Sloan saw first "a demonstration of power to paralyze the productivity of industry."

"Thus it places in jeopardy, as in the case of General Motors, the economic position of many important communities and causes loss and suffering to millions of innocent bystanders," he says. "In that way it adversely affects the national economy as a whole. And this is being accomplished through coercion of the workers and the illegal seizure of property. The fact that the worker support in many cases is a small minority is immaterial. Through the established technique there is denied to all the right to work. In the case of General Motors, over 125,000 workers opposed to the movement suffered loss of income for many weeks, amounting in the aggregate to tens of millions of dollars. And what is thus lost can never be regained.

"But that is only the first step. Next comes the capitalization of the power thus demonstrated by forcing additional workers to join the movement. Then comes the demand to represent all workers exclusively. Next the closed shop. Each worker must then not only pay for the privilege of working, but he must pay for the privilege of continuing to work. Finally comes the check-off. Then each worker must not only pay for his job, but, in addition, special assessments whenever and for whatever purpose the organization demands. And the worker is not in position to resist. The tribute is taken out of his pay envelope by the employer on the demand of the union. That is the final step. It is the real objective.

"Manifestly, such a procedure carries with it the implications of the greatest possible danger. It places the productivity of industry at the mercy of a labor leadership responsible and accountable to neither the law nor the workers and restricted solely by its own desires and ambitions.

Dangers Are Cited

"The dangers of such a centralized control of the American worker are obvious. Its political implications challenge democracy as a fundamental principle of government. To the extent that it succeeds, it means the economic and political slavery of the worker and an important step toward an economic political dictatorship."

Recalling the labor theory that a worker has not only a vested right in his work, but in the property of the business for which he works, and is, therefore, entitled to sit down on the job, Mr. Sloan stresses that "such a contention means that the ownership of property carries with it only limited control."

"Part of the control is lodged with those who happen to be employed in the property at any particular time," he continues. "The theory assumes that this part-control owes its obligation to management, stockholders or dissenting workers, even if dissenters are in the majority. Indeed, it goes even further and denies the right of the duly constituted branches of government to interfere. It is subject to no control except by labor leaders, great or small.

"It is unnecessary to say that such a theory and procedure are both untenable and illegal. That has now been demonstrated, even though it would seem unnecessary that it need be. It is revolutionary in its dangers and implications. It should be dealt with by those responsible for law and order just as aggressively as all other offenses in which the safety and welfare of the community are involved. The sooner that is recognized, the better for all concerned."

Referring to the right of General Motors workers to deal with the management for the conditions of their employment, Mr. Sloan says his company has "consistently practiced collective bargaining," and that "it has at all times stood ready to meet the accredited representative of any group of its workers."

Mr. Sloan reviews the exchanges of telegrams and letters that preceded the conferences which Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan succeeded in inaugurating between representatives of General Motors and John L. Lewis, head of the Committee for Industrial Organization, and which brought about the agreement which ended the strike. He makes it plain that Governor Murphy acted on behalf of President Roosevelt, and calls this "political intervention" at a time when the corporation's property was still occupied by sit-down strikes.

Prices Cut to Meet Coal 'Bootlegging'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, April 2

In a marketing drive against the distribution of "bootleg" anthracite, New York City coal merchants today had posted a $1.50 cut even below the seasonal $1.50 reduction in the spring price of "hard" coal. This will bill the fuel in the general market at $10 a ton, the lowest price in 20 years, according to trade authorities.

A warm, delicious mealtime drink

Postum

CONTAINS NO CAFFEIN

YOU WILL *PREFER* THIS HOTEL IN NEW YORK!

IT'S MODERN AND MODERATE..

in the Grand Central District adjacent to Radio City, the leading theatres and better shops. All 800 rooms feature outside exposure, bath, shower, and radio. Single $3, double $4, twin-bedded, $4.50.

HOTEL MONTCLAIR

Lexington Ave. at 49th St., N.Y.C.

Do You Know?

That

MARCH and APRIL are the most delightful months in

FLORIDA

THAT all resort hotels are still open. Most of them will remain open well into April. Charges are reasonable.

THAT Florida's orange groves and flowers will be for the next two months in their pristine glory. Bathing is perfect.

THAT Florida continues to play host to Outdoor Pleasure seekers, with every facility for dancing, golf, horse racing, surf-bathing, sailing, fishing, etc.

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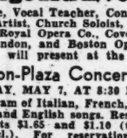

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Mrs. Louise Thaden and the Harmon Air Trophy

Air Honor for Mrs. Thaden

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 2—Mrs. Louise Thaden, winner of the 1936 Bendix Trophy for cross-country flying, today is the holder of the Harmon air award, bestowed upon her as "the most outstanding woman flier in the United States" last year.

The award was made when Mrs. Thaden flew here from Kansas City to receive it from the Ligue Internationale des Aviateurs at the Advertising Club of New York yesterday. It is a bronze figure, which, with wings, stands two feet high.

The trophy holder made her record in the Trans-Continental Air Derby from Los Angeles to New York last fall, flying the distance in 14 hours and 55 minutes with a Beechcraft airplane. Mrs. Thaden announced yesterday she expected to enter the 1937 race with even faster airplane.

Lehman Maps New Wage Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 2—A decision to introduce a new minimum wage bill for the benefit of women and minors in industry was decided on at a conference between Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and legislative, labor and social leaders here today.

The conference, which began early in the morning, lasted well into the afternoon. At its conclusion the Governor said the conference had voted unanimously in favor of continuing the Democratic Administration's policy for wage legislation to apply to women and minors only and as opposed to applying it to men.

Definition of Wages

"A new bill will be introduced early next week along the lines of the 1933 (Wald) bill," the Governor said. "The bill will define 'an oppressive wage' to mean a wage that is less than the minimum value of the service or class of service rendered in an occupation and less than sufficient to meet the minimum cost of living necessary for health."

The Governor said informally that the new bill would be drawn along the lines of the 1933 Wald bill, which was held unconstitutional by the New York Court of Appeals and the United States Supreme Court, the federal high court later reversing itself in connection with the Washington state minimum wage legislation.

There will be a few amendments as to administrative features of the bill based on experiences during the period when the Wald bill was in operation he added.

The new bill will be introduced by Senator Leon A. Fischel (D) of New York, and Assemblyman Irwin Steingut, minority leader in the lower house, also of New York.

Attend Conference

Besides Governor Lehman, those attending the conference were Elmer F. Andrews, state industrial commissioner; John J. Bennett Jr., Attorney General; Charles Poletti, counsel to the Governor; Minority Leader Steingut; Senator Fischel, Charles C. Burlingham, Joseph P. Chamberlain, Miss Mary Dewson and Miss Josephine Goldmark, members of the first minimum wage advisory committee, and also active in the National Consumers' League; Herman A. Gray, chairman of the unemployment insurance state advisory committee and professor at New York University School of Law, and Leland P. Hamilton of Oneonta, president of the Otsego Laundry Company.

Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board; Miss Dorothy Kenyon, deputy commissioner of licenses in New York City; Mrs. Henry Goddard Leach, member representing the public on the hotel minimum wage board and member of the League of Women Voters; George Meany, president of the New York State Federation of Labor; Max Meyer, chairman of the hotel and restaurant minimum wage board and a member of the industrial council of the New York State Department of Labor; Benjamin Namm of Brooklyn, president of Namm's department store, and chairman of the review committee for New York City service projects of the Works Progress Administration; Miss Pauline M. Newman, vice-president of the New York Women's Trade Union League.

Miss Anna M. Rosenberg, regional director of the Social Security Board; Miss Rose Schneiderman, secretary of the State Department of Labor; Francis X. Sullivan, counsel for the State Federation of Labor; Miss Nelle Swartz, member of the state industrial board; Frederick F. Uhmey, executive secretary of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and Miss Marion Mell and Miss Louise Stitt, observers from the United States Department of Labor.

Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

ators Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority leader, and Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, on the ground that state request for federal intervention in such crises must first be asked. Senator Johnson retorted that an Ohio court case in 1922 had made the President "the sole judge of whether or not he should act under the section."

It was Mr. Vandenberg who told the uncomfortable and squirming senators that now the Byrnes' rider had been presented they would have to face the music, and that if it were thrown out "the inevitable interpretation would be that the Senate has declined to condemn the sit-down strike."

Majority Leader Robinson attempted to avert the policy statement by condemning it as hurried and premature. Mr. Vandenberg heartlessly retorted that the Canadian Government, whose Governor General visited the Senate yesterday, had not failed to speak out bluntly, when the Canadian Minister of Justice on March 25 declared "the Canadian Government is prepared to utilize all the agencies at its command to restrain or present such illegal methods."

Terms of Guffey Bill

The Byrnes rider arose from the fact that the Guffey bill, in its preamble, contains public declarations in favor of (1) collective bargaining; (2) against company unions, and (3) against anti-union discrimination. The employer who fails to live up to these policy declarations may be subject to boycott by the United States Government in its contracts.

Mr. Byrnes and other sponsors of the rider agreed that it would have no effect as law, and for this reason Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont, a former judge and strong conservative, expressed disapproval. Sponsors, however, took the ground of Mr. Johnson, "for once and for all let us make it plain that the Government of the United States, through the United States Senate, declares its policy in regard to a sit-down strike.

As the debate resumed today Majority Leader Robinson moved to refer the whole matter back to committee, thereby shelving the issue indefinitely. Senator Byrnes made a point of order that an amendment to a pending bill could not be so referred. While the parliamentary question was under consideration the debate continued.

Opposing the Byrnes rider, Senator Borah said it would "embarrass" Governor Murphy of Michigan; that the Federal Government had no real authority to intervene, and then, turning to the broader aspects of capital-labor relationship, and speaking with deep earnestness, the veteran Idaho liberal gave the hushed Senate his own view of labor matters.

The "sole question is how to adjust the controversy between the parties," he began.

"It can be adjusted either through peaceful means, in the manner in which the Governor is proceeding, or force may be employed."

For himself, Mr. Borah said, "I should wish to exhaust all means of a peaceful nature before I should employ force, because when force is employed the controversy really is not settled. The persons in possession may be ousted from the building, but the controversy is thereby intensified and embittered and is by no means adjudged." A minute later he traced the gradual judicial recognition of labors' rights—the right to organize, the right to demand higher wages, and continued:

"And in my opinion, before we shall have established tranquillity in the industrial world, we will arrive at a point where we will determine that labor has the right to a job.

"In this long struggle countless things have been done which the law did not recognize, and the law does not recognize what the sit-down strikers are doing; but it is part of the struggle which has been going on for a hundred years, and we cannot empirically say that the Governor of the State is not adjusting the matter in accordance with law and ethics."

Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, a foe of the President's judiciary reorganization plan linked the sit-down strike with the attack on the courts, declaring "there has been in this country too much lawlessness." He charged "those in high places" with responsibility and added "You can't shake confidence in any one branch of the Government without shaking it in the other branches."

Early Settlement Is Predicted In Coal Mine Strike

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 2 (AP)—The Vermont House of Representatives today passed a bill outlawing sit-down strikes and sent the measure to Governor George D. Aiken for his signature. The House, which advanced the bill to a third reading on roll call, 162 to 63, yesterday passed it on voice vote today. The measure was passed, 27 to 2 by the Senate early in the session. It had since been in the hands of the House Judiciary Committee.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 2—It was "no contract, no work" today in the bituminous mines of 12 states as the Appalachian coal conference between the operators and the United Mine Workers of America failed to break the wage deadlock over an agreement to succeed that which expired Wednesday midnight. Since, however, the disputants had not broken off negotiations, the tie-up had the temporary character of a stoppage rather than a strike, which will not be ordered short of a break-up of the conference without any settlement of the controversy.

Edward F. McGrady, assistant Secretary of Labor, continued his role of observer, saying there was no need for a mediator as long as both sides were still conferring. His function in main in the proceedings appeared to be that of standing in readiness to intervene with federal authority in the event the minor differences which appear to be all that is now holding the two sides apart are permitted to assume proportions that would project another major industrial crisis.

Early Accord Seen

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, who this week suspended negotiations on the middle-west automobile front as chief of the Committee for Industrial Organization, to conclude the mine workers' parley, remained in New York for what the consensus of observers held would be a week-end terminating in agreement in the bituminous field.

Suspension of mine operations came today after the operators had asked for more time to consider union proposals in the tentative agreement to which their sub-committee had agreed jointly with the mine workers' spokesmen. The chief points at issue remained the 15 per cent pay rise in the present daily basic rate of $5.10 and $5.60 in the southern and northern mine area, respectively; time and a half for overtime and a 9-cent tonnage increase for miners who cut and load by the ton.

462,000 Miners Involved

A payroll of 462,000 miners is linked to the negotiations, and today's shut down leaves only maintenance men on duty at the mines to prevent flooding. The "soft" coal industry, which had a $700,000,000 production sheet in 1935, faces the issue with only a 30-day supply of coal above ground.

Since yesterday was a craft holiday in celebration of the institution of the eight-hour law, the effects of the tie-up throughout the well-disciplined locals of the union were not visible until this morning.

Wagner's Stand on Strikes Assailed by Manufacturers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 2—Strong criticism of Senator Robert F. Wagner (D), of New York, Roosevelt Administration leader, for his defense of labor's use of the strike weapon, voiced on the floor of the Senate on Wednesday, is contained in a formal statement issued by the National Association of Manufacturers here today.

"In giving approval by inference to the sit-down seizures of industrial plants, he (Senator Wagner) takes the position that the end justifies the means," the statement says. "He states a belief that the 'law of today' must be obeyed, but chooses which law is to be upheld. He differentiates between laws that have governed mankind since the beginning of civilization, making illegal the seizure of private property, and a single act of which he is the author—an act that even organized labor leaders declined to invoke during the General Motors strike.

"At no point in his statement before the Senate did he recognize that the stoppage of production by a minority of workers who force other workers from their jobs was a form of economic coercion. But, instead, he says that industry alone must accept the responsibility for the wave of lawlessness. Picking the automotive industry as an example, he charges that the sit-down strikes were resorted to only because of economic conditions and that the refusal of management to recognize these conditions prolongs the strikes in the automobile industry."

Real Strike Issue

The association then asks for the facts—whether the strikes concerned wages, hours or working conditions, "or was the demand of union organizers for a closed shop the real issue?"

"The public statements of Gov. [Frank] Murphy [of Michigan] have shown almost daily that the negotiation of a peace agreement was dependent upon only the latter question and that working conditions were barely being discussed," it continues.

"When the Senator speaks of the automobile industry as one that forced its employees into lawlessness to obtain higher living standards, he completely ignores the facts. The industry today is paying the highest wages in its history. . .

"The Senator speaks, too, of profits now being made by corporations, but he chooses to ignore the fact that in the last seven years American industry has shown great deficits. He ignores the fact that during the depression manufacturing corporations drew upon their reserves for $26,000,000,000 that largely went into the maintenance of wages and employment. He ignores the fact that unless these losses of past years are regained and new reserves accumulated, plant expansions upon which re-employment depends must be curbed and another depression invited."

Sole Recognition

The association declares that in each of the automobile disputes the union first demanded sole recognition amounting to a closed shop and the right to represent all workers in the plants whether they belonged to a union or not.

"This could mean only that the management would be forced to compel every man employed by it to join the union or give up his right to earn a living," it continues.

"This was the sole issue that has prolonged the strikes. Prior to the strikes, management had agreed to discuss the 'economic' conditions lamented by Senator Wagner. When the union agreed to withdraw the demand that it should be the single bargaining agent with which the management was to deal, the strikes have been settled quickly, and orderly discussion of wages and hours has proceeded.

"Plainly, Senator Wagner started his address from the perspective that organized labor's act must be sustained before the public whether within or without the law."

The association, traditionally one of the strongest exponents in the country of the "open shop," sees the issue as threefold: (1) "Shall the State and Federal Governments enforce the law as written under the Constitution without regard to politics or who the violator might be?" (2) "Can constitutional authority prevail if the right of a minority group to seize property and hold it for ransom is tolerated by the Government?" and (3) "Is respect for law-enforcing agencies and the courts not broken down when a United States Senator, who is a former judge, by inference condones the ruthlessness of force?"

Company Union Defends Tactics Of Remington Rand in Strike

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 2—The company union side of the year-old strike of Remington Rand employees was made public today in the form of a report attacking the decision of the National Labor Relations Board, which found the corporation guilty of "unfair labor practices" and directed it to reinstate the 4000 workers who figured in the walkout.

The labor board based its order on charges which leaders of the employee representative groups fostered by the company declared were "false and misleading statements made by a small number of disgruntled ex-employees and testimony of union organizers and leaders who tried to win a senseless minority strike by violence and failed."

Settlement of the Remington Rand dispute now is pending following conferences called by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins out of which a formula has been accepted by the corporation directorate, but is still under discussion between American Federation of Labor organizers and the union membership.

Other Side Presented

Asserting that "our side, as well as the company's side, of the dispute has not been heard," the employees' association, or so-called loyal groups, have now put before the federal board a detailed denial of the accusations brought against the company. These include denial of the charges that the company refused to accept the collective bargaining principle, inspired and underwrote the company union type of employee organization, hired labor spies and discharged workers for union activities and incited violence by aggravating strikers.

"The fairness of our collective bargaining agreements with the company," the employee representative report continues, "the provisions for prompt handling of grievances and arbitration of all differences, our 40-hour work week, with time and one half for overtime; our vacations with pay, our group insurance and stock-ownership privileges, the many favorable adjustments in piece rates and the wage increase which we have negotiated without strike threats or discord and the co-operative spirit now existing among us should prove to the public that the charges are unfounded.

Cites Labor Relations

"The rank and file of our fellow workers know they are untrue. . . . The most conclusive answer is the excellent relations which exist between the company and the 11,400 employees now working voluntarily in the American plants—2000 more than before the strike.

"Remington Rand Employee Associations have anticipated the demand that labor assume responsibility and some of our groups already have incorporated. . . . We want the country to know that Remington Rand and its employees have resisted a systematized campaign of terrorism, assault, arson and dynamiting while standing shoulder to shoulder for the right to work. From this experience we have worked out a sound basis for permanent industrial peace, blazing a trail which industry and labor may well follow."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Road Nomad Puzzles America: States and Cities Seek Way To Tax Trailer Residents

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 1—Jokes are going around about this new state of "Trailerania" that will have to be added to the Union if people continue to move into homes on wheels. The governor, it is said, will have a roving statehouse hitched to an automobile, tax collectors will be motorized, and the capital will be wherever the official trailers happen to be at the moment.

But it isn't any joke. So serious does the problem of governing the trailerite appear to city and state officials that four governmental associations with headquarters here have conducted a survey in an effort to ascertain what can be done about it. A booklet entitled "The House Trailer: Its Effect on State and Local Government," makes known the results of this study conducted by the American Municipal Association in co-operation with societies of public welfare officials, planning officials and housing officials.

Some Questions Asked

Among questions raised in this booklet are: Shall the trailerite be permitted to migrate like the birds, without the burden of real estate taxes, or shall he pay a tax similar to that levied on a stationary home? Shall trailer slums be permitted, or shall the movable homes be subjected to city housing regulations regarding amount of cubic foot space per person? Shall public schools be required to accept trailer children?

The survey reveals that although in 1935 there were only some 25,000 house-trailers on the road, by the end of 1936 the number had mounted to 300,000 with approximately 1,000,000 persons living in them for at least vacation periods.

While at present a large proportion of the trailer dwellers are vacationists, the booklet points out, it appears likely that more persons will make them permanent homes as the cost of trailers comes down, due to mass production. Trailers fill a real need felt by itinerant workers, the survey shows. Crop pickers, waiters and business men who must go from town to town, staying in one place for limited periods, find trailers remarkably well suited to their use. As soon as "used trailers" appear on the market, or prices are lowered on new trailers, many more persons are expected to purchase the mobile homes.

Problem Recognized

California and Florida cities already have recognized the problem and have attempted to deal with it in city ordinances.

A Miami, Fla., ordinance sets definite standards for trailer sites. Location of trailer encampments must be approved by the city health department and the zoning department of the building division. A permit to park the trailer for living purposes must be obtained by payment of a fee of $1, and the permit must be displayed. Detailed specifications are laid out for trailer camps, resembling regulations for airports. Water supply and sanitation must be adequate. Duties of the camp manager are specified. Even such details as garbage disposal and the keeping of dogs are regulated.

With regulation, the question arises as to whether living conditions should be permitted in trailers which are not countenanced in the city building codes. A decision rendered by a Michigan justice of the peace held that a house-trailer would come under the scope of a human dwelling "whether it stands upon blocks or the wheels attached thereto."

Students of the trailer problem recommend modernization of existing state laws regulating tourists' camps. Some 17 states have such laws. Others urge state planning boards to give immediate attention to the development of suitable and attractive sites for trailer camps. Michigan, a great vacation state, already has modernized many of its tourist camps to provide for trailers.

County planning boards, where they exist, are said to be admirably adapted for handling this matter. In Tennessee, where such boards are permitted by State law, Knox County has set up one for the express purpose of handling the trailer camp problem.

So much for services. Who is going to pay for them? If the trailerite escapes real estate taxes, some other means will no doubt be found to make him come across with his portion of the bill.

A license fee for trailer camps is one device used to shift some of the tax burden to trailerites. The camp operator, it is assumed, passes this on to the trailer resident in the form of rental. Another method is to tax the trailer as personal property. Twenty-eight states do this. Registration fees are imposed by 44 states. The latter methods, however, bring revenue to the home state only. The state that receives the trailer family as transients or visitors gets nothing from this payment. This means that "vacation" states like Florida, California, Michigan and others face a dilemma. If they are too severe about taxes, the vacationing trailerites will pass them by; and no state wants to shoo away visitors who have money to spend.

Future Rembrandts To Find Careers In Industrial Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 2—The Rembrandts and Corots of the future, who will be held up to school children as examples, will be the designers of household and office gadgets like an "expressive" vacuum cleaner, a "rythmic" pencil sharpener, a "subtly beautiful" meat grinder, according to speakers at the 28th annual convention of the Eastern Arts Association now in session at the Hotel Pennsylvania here. Nearly 1800 teachers and supervisors of art schools east of Ohio and north of the Potomac are attending the conference, which will close tomorrow.

"The technical changes now taking place in the industrial world will make the gleaming white ice box of the present look, in 1940, like a Model T Ford," declared Harold Van Doren, industrial designer of Toledo, Ohio, in a talk on "The Implications of Modern Thought in Industrial Design" yesterday. Among the articles now undergoing treatment for "re-styling" at his studios, he said, were washing machines, rubber tires and dough mixers.

"Ten years ago almost all of the things we are now working on would not have been considered fit for artistic treatment," Mr. Van Doren said. "Industrial design has little or no background of tradition."

He showed motion pictures illustrating the advance of estheticism in every-day equipment. The use of white is increasing steadily, he stressed.

The work of the schools today is to teach "boys and girls to understand and be on friendly terms with machines," Dr. Ernest W. Butterfield, State Commissioner of Education in Connecticut, another speaker, said. "Just as hard as we once struggled to make pupils book-minded must we struggle to make them people-minded and machine-minded now."

Baltimore Survey Of Schools Starts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., April 2—A curricular committee, composed of more than 100 representatives of the public school system here, has been named to place the public schools of Baltimore abreast of social problems. The project embraces all grades in the school system and will require about five years for its completion.

The committee has been divided into seven subcommittees to study phases of the education system and to report on the effects of technological developments on society, the family at the present day, international problems, the attitude of pupils toward authority, the government in relation to social welfare, the function and scope of education in America, and conservation of natural resources.

The plan of action has been arranged in consultation with Dr. Herbert B. Bruner of Teacher's College, Columbia University.

Dr. Butler's Birthplace Is Marked by Tablet

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 2 (AP)—A bronze tablet marking the birthplace of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, was unveiled today as the educator observed his seventy-fifth birthday.

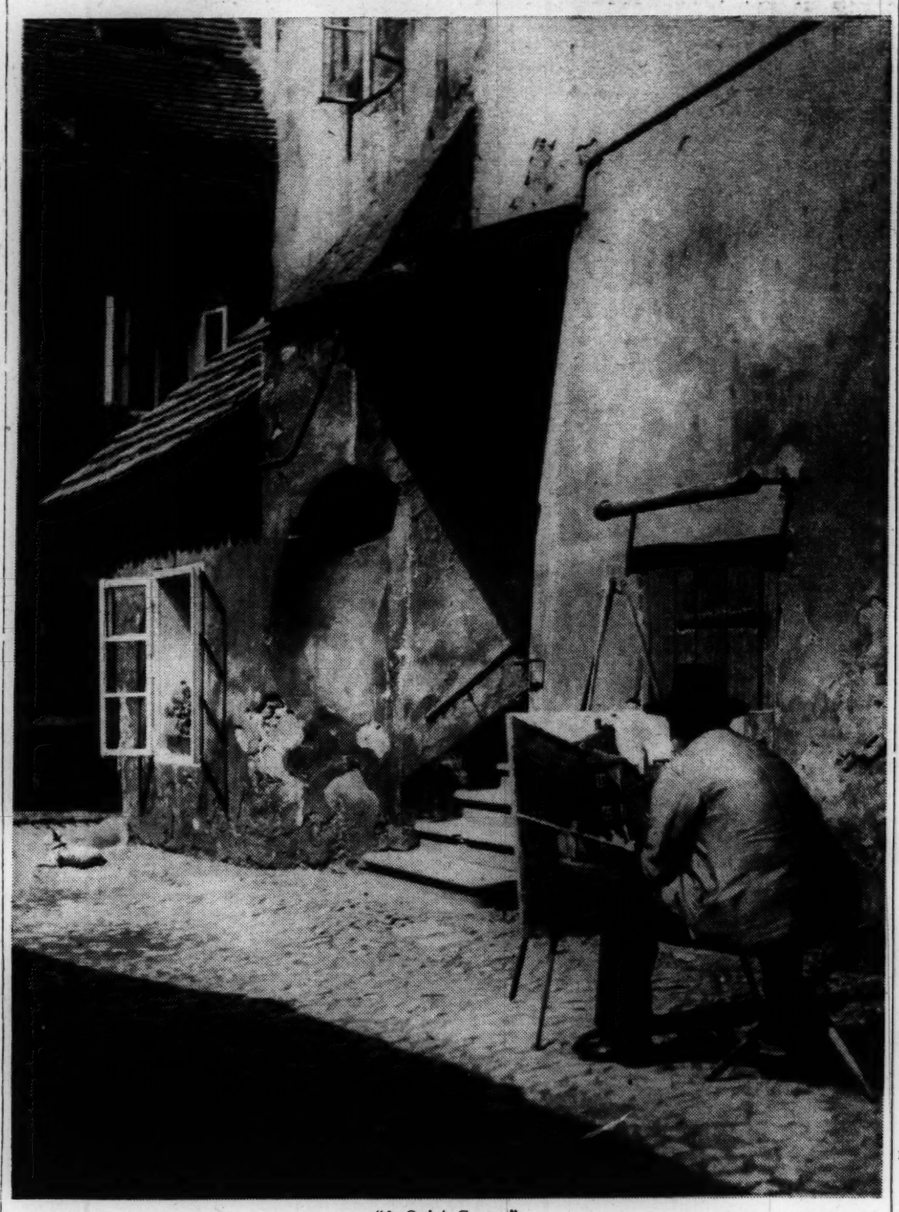
Dr. Butler received congratulatory messages from statesmen and educators. A group of Columbia alumni presented to this New Jersey city the tablet set in a boulder in front of the frame house at 210 West Jersey Street.

Many Germans Visit Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Germany heads the list of visitors to the United Kingdom for the month of January—2463 were holiday bent and 2259 in search of business. France sent 2085 holiday makers and 1481 business visitors. Holiday visitors from all countries totaled 10,389, while 8794 came on business.

Art Is Where You Find It



"A Quiet Corner"

Atmosphere Is a Feature of the International Exhibition Sponsored by the Pictorial Photographers of America at the American Museum of Natural History in New York. This Picture Shows How Dr. Josef Sriedlak, Czechoslovakian Photographer, Translates a Mood Photographically, and Is the First of Three Outstanding Pictures Which the Monitor Has Selected From the Exhibition for Successive Publication

Field of Study in Art Broadened For Children

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 1—It is not exactly an academy, nor a salon, but the 534 pictures in the second annual exhibition of "Young America Paints," opening March 31 at Rockefeller Center, show earnestness, a fair sense of color and line, and consideraole originality. Since the medium most generally used, frescol, was put on the market less than a year ago, and some of the pictures were the first experiments which the young painters had made with it, the results are both surprising and gratifying.

Working with a few little dry compacts of primary color, felt brushes, rough paper and no liquid, the children have produced one ambitious historical mural, several portraits many cartoons, and some landscapes and still life. To be sure there are a few copies of calendar lithographs and some landscapes reminiscent of Victorian standards of art, but most of the pictures display freedom from tradition, individuality of expression, and a generous use of imagination.

None of the contributors is of more than high school age, some are as young as six and seven years old, and the majority are in the early teens. They have drawn their companions little girls skipping rope, and small boys engaged in a snowball fight. They have utilized their surroundings—a wheat field, houses with which they are familiar.

New York Milk Costs Slump As State Price-Fixing Ends

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 2—Milk prices bobbed up and down—mostly down—today as the New York city market sought to find its economic level following the abandonment of state control and price fixing. While some dealers forecast "a chaotic price war," long-range viewpoints were that the situation soon would reach a normal adjustment.

Meanwhile, housewives benefited by sharp reductions of from one cent to six cents a quart, and still lower prices were held to be in prospect. Major distributors set their schedules at 11 cents a quart in stores to 12 cents delivered. East Side shops sold cheaper grades at from six cents to eight cents a quart, some providing customers with two quarts for 13 cents.

Move to Avoid Strike

So far the change has not affected returns to farmers, it was said. Large distributors have attempted to absorb the price reduction as part of their costs, holding that profits from milk distribution in New York City were practically nonexistent.

Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, president of the Greater New York-New Jersey Milk Institute, which represents 85 distributors doing 60 per cent of the milk business here, said he expected price cutting to adjust itself rapidly. Dr. Wynne saw nothing fundamentally disturbing in the situation, stating that prices paid to the farmer ultimately would determine the outcome.

Advocates of state control saw a different side of the picture and saw trouble ahead if the price structure were reduced to a point where dairy farmers would suffer. They sought to avoid a milk war, or "strike" which would shut off the source of supply and leave New York city without sufficient milk to supply its enormous demand.

It was anticipated that any reduction in farm milk prices, especially considering advances in the cost of feed, would bring a clamor from dairymen for restoration of the state control system.

This prospect, observers felt, made larger distributors anxious to retain the old farm price scale regardless of what happened to their own profits. Some recovery of losses on fluid milk sales could be expected in the prices of butter, cream cheese and other dairy products.

State Has Power

Should the situation threaten an important phase of the food supply, making it a matter of public concern, ample powers are inherent in the state Government to deal with it, according to views voiced here.

The balanced opinion, however, was that if all elements affected were patient, none of the anticipated trouble would come. Present disorders and price-fixing, it was held, came about as a result of interference with the normal market situation, and would disappear naturally once reduced prices stimulated consumption of the milk which farmers were willing to produce at such levels, thus removing a so-called surplus.

McGuffey Readers' Return Forecast

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP)—The McGuffey readers, those grade school classics which grandmother recalls affectionately, may return to an honored place in the public schools here, after an absence of a half century.

Dr. Harold G. Campbell, superintendent of schools, announced today a committee will be appointed next week to report on the possibility of editing and revising the nineteenth century textbooks for the 1937 pupil.

Many parents had suggested to him that the readers—which had the fabulous sale of 122,000,000 copies and made the name of William Holmes McGuffey a household word—be brought up to date and be put in the hands of their children.

Dr. Campbell thought it was a good idea. The readers, he commented, "contain a wealth of simplicity and goodness, two virtues which can never harm anyone."

Anti-Lynch Bill Approved

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP)—The House Judiciary Committee approved late yesterday a federal anti-lynching bill, introduced by Representative Arthur W. Mitchell (D) of Illinois. The vote was 8 to 7. The committee will ask the Rules Committee for an early date for House consideration.

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What Do Workers Want from Their Job?
What Do Workers Think of Their Boss!

The epidemic of sit-down strikes focuses attention on the announcements of winners of the FORBES' Contest, "Why I Like to Work for My Company," in the April 1st issue of FORBES now on the newsstands.

Do workers want to organize? Is pay everything? How important is security? What about opportunity for advancement?

This article, "What Workers Think of The Boss," reveals in the order of their importance the 12 basic reasons why workers like to work for their company.

Business men and those interested in human relations will want to read this timely article, written by workers themselves in their own language. You'll read of a 73-year-old retired train porter from Missouri who goes poetical about his railroad — of a contestant who wrote his entry on shipboard bound for Europe, the harbor pilot taking the letter off for him — of a Texas bookkeeper who describes the "possum suppers" which his company serves employees right in the store after hours. Besides this enlightening report, the current FORBES brings you arresting articles on:

"How to Buy Air Conditioning," by Edwin Laird Cady

Fresh facts gathered from a score of investigations and interviews. Views of leading architectural engineers and authorities on problems buyers of air conditioning must know about. Eleven satisfied users of air conditioning tell how they would proceed if they bought again.

Whether you're installing air conditioning in your home or business — or simply want to increase your knowledge of this fast growing industry — be sure to read "How to Buy Air Conditioning" in April 1st FORBES, just out.

"Kenneth Collins: Anthropology to Advertising," by C. D. Frazer

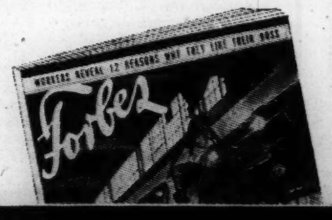
Who says they never come back? Here is the dramatic story of how one of the nation's biggest department stores did — with highlights of the man behind the sales surge. You'll be amazed at what Kenneth Collins had to do. You'll marvel at how he did it. A lesson and inspiration to every sales executive.

AND . . . THAT'S NOT ALL!

This is but a fraction of what you get in the important April 1st issue! You'll read still other articles by outstanding business writers and . . . sixteen quick-reading "service" departments that keep 90,000 executives and business leaders informed on new developments along the Main Streets of Business . . . on Capitol Hill . . . in Wall Street. What are your interests — Economics? Then turn to B. C. FORBES' "Fact and Comment" on page 9, where America's most popular business and economic writer discusses whether automobile strikes may force manufacturers to Canada . . . whether Lewis will yet put President Roosevelt on the spot . . . the effect of WPA on the morale of those it tries to help . . . the need for even greater regard for the rights of workers by employers—and other important questions of the day. Is your job Business Management? Read "What's New in Business" on page 22. Sales Managing? Turn to "Forbes Business Pictographs" on page 34. Securities? Turn to "Wall Street Pointers" by JOSEPH D. GOODMAN on page 43, and EDWARD L. BARNES' "Investment Recommendations" on page 48. New Legislation? Read "Lifting the Washington Lid" on page 28. Merchandising? There's "$$ in Inventions" on page 50. If you're in business to make money turn to one of the other nine Service Features that make FORBES America's foremost business magazine.

STILL MORE

AND . . . that's not all. The advertising columns bring you news of new developments in products that are designed to increase your business efficiency and profits.



16 SERVICE FEATURES

Pictured at the right are but six of the sixteen Business Service Features you'll find in every issue of FORBES. Why not delegate the job of keeping you informed on changing economic and business conditions to the FORBES' staff of trained observers? Simply mail coupon at right for trial subscription.

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FORBES — The complete business magazine — JUST OUT!

Selecting the Proper Baggage Is Tourist's Primary Problem

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

The decision to go on a cruise, to fly to some alluring spot, to set forth on a de luxe train equipped with a play car and a hostess, or to sail to Europe, usually means that one must purchase one or more pieces of luggage. And the commercial world, always ready to satisfy one's needs, great or small, flings before the enraptured gaze of the traveler-to-be both hand and heavy luggage which few persons can resist. For style, convenience, and precision of design, both the portable pieces and the trunks are amazing.

Undoubtedly airplane travel has influenced the construction of all types of bags and cases. The limitations set on weight have resulted in lighter frames without loss of strength, and an astonishing application of geometry to small spaces. In airplane luggage every inch of capacity is made use of to carry needed articles. Smooth things and jagged ones, soft items and hard ones live their separate existences in close quarters, increasing the efficiency of containers and the safety of garments.

With airplane luggage for precedent, their compactness, lightness, and convenience were soon demanded by travelers of all kinds. No matter what one's route or what one's goal, it is an advantage to find one's clothes free from wrinkles and to be able to eliminate unpacking and packing by lifting clothes-holders with their frocks or suits bodily from suitcase to closet; to have a permanent nook for each pair of shoes in some piece of luggage, and differentiated compartments for important trifles that otherwise disappear. So that although when I was making my tours of luggage shops, the most dramatic story usually centered about a piece entitled an "Aviator" or "Aviatrix," I discovered that such models are not irrevocably preordained to serve tourists of the upper air, but have useful vocations on boats and trains as well.

One of the Fifth Avenue stores has done a particularly thorough piece of work in stocking light luggage. It has been fortunate in securing as research worker and adviser a licensed pilot. She is familiar with tourist air travel and also with the problems, less often considered, of the pilots with private planes, among whom in 1936 there were in the United States 444 women with licenses.

Colored canvas bags and gladstones weigh only two pounds. Although informal and very young in their bright red, green or blue attire, these zippered pieces are said to charm not only the juvenile traveler but also the matron. Two-pound hat boxes made with the minimum frame needed for endurance are offered in glazed linen and in patent leather. A 24-inch suitcase carries in its cover a row of silk pockets for shoes, while its interior has an excellent arrangement for holding hats in place—adjustable elastic bands, that is, several inches wide, which pull out of the corners in order to encircle the crowns of wide-brimmed millinery.

Of course, the pièce de résistance in suitcases is that one which carries, in its respective versions, women's frocks and men's suits. Here the idea is to reduce the length of the case as much as possible while allowing the garments to fold in a manner discouraging to wrinkles; and to reduce the weight of the case so far as is practical so that it can be packed with a number of garments and still tip the scales below the 35 pounds permitted without extra charge in air travel.

* * *

Another New York store offers a model in two versions, one for a woman and one for a man, that illustrate another theory. Each is 24 inches long and thus suited to a position under the Pullman seat, and designed to weigh under 35 pounds when packed. The woman's case holds eight dresses, unless some are excessively heavy, and they may be any length up to 67 inches; but the man's case carries only two suits on account of their bulkiness. The average woman or man could "live" for a month in one of these cases and be comfortable.

The method employed here of holding the garments is a metal frame to which hangers are attached. The frame at first lies flat in the bottom of the case, permitting careful manipulation of the garments as they droop over the edge toward the floor, and is then raised into an upright position in the lid, whereupon the items double just below the waistline over a bar. They are secured in the lid by two rods and protected by a dust curtain. This can be taken out for cleansing and the frame with its burden may be lifted from its position and hung in a closet. After the elevation of the frame into the lid, the bottom of the case remains empty and offers room for ample supplies of other necessaries. A 28-inch model, otherwise identical with the one described, has compartments for three pairs of shoes. Tie hangers are always provided in the lids of men's cases.

There is also in this luggage series a case which packs the clothing in a tray which is so hinged as to rise into an erect posture about five inches from the end of the valise, leaving a space for shoes just beyond it. This model has a compartmented bottom, but the compartment walls slide out of their grooves when an open space for heterogeneous packing is desired. Practically all luggage built into sections permits either the removal or the collapse of the dividing walls.

The hat-shoe-and-lingerie box of the same set is of ingenious design. The battlemented edge which shows in the front—and which is repeated in the back—is grooved to support the heels of a row of shoes, that are thus kept steady. The bottom of the box is adapted to hats, and the partial tray—left narrow on account of the space filled by the two rows of shoes—can be packed with small items.

The collection of luggage just described illustrates the vogue for having all one's pieces match as to material, color, trim and general styling. In this suite the material is printed glazed linen, but one may purchase ensembles in rawhide, cowhide, alligator, seal, in short any of the leathers or fabrics. Smart effects are produced by contrasted bindings, saddle stitching, "collars" and handsome hardware.

For an extended trip, it is deemed convenient to have a variety of suit cases carrying anywhere from two to twenty dresses and sufficient masculine versions to accommodate a wide selection of business suits besides sports outfits, dinner coats and "tails." Such a "family" of luggage is often marked with a distinctive stripe or emblem more readily found and identified than initials. For comfortable travel over a month or two a woman whose affiliations are not too fashionable can get along with one eight-dress suit case, a hat-shoe-and-lingerie box, a box for toilet appurtenances, and perhaps a book-and-writing case.

There is on the market an interesting book-and-writing case of natural pigskin. Compartments are provided for stationery, documents and check books. This, of course, would serve a man equally well and might complete his suite of bags, which would need to provide him with, let us say, two business suits, his tuxedo and his evening suit, and shirts, shoes and underwear. The companion pieces, the smaller one entirely of cowhide, the larger one of cowhide and canvas, would serve him well. These gladstones have been greatly reduced in weight by what is called a "drum" construction. That is, although the backs are solidly framed, the other sections are of flexible leather or fabric, supported only by bamboo rods. Thus the smaller bag weighs two and a half pounds against a hitherto standard weight of five pounds, and the larger model has been brought down from nine pounds to five and a half.

One of the most dramatic of the season's offerings, however, is a steerhide suitcase so surfaced with analine dyes that the material has become totally non-absorbent. This means that every spot and stain can be wiped from it by a damp cloth. Before my startled eyes, the proud luggage buyer dashed at least a tablespoonful of ink on the blond complexion of this case and calmly wiped it off as if it had been powder. "Even had the ink dried," he announced, "I could have done the same thing.

There is also a club bag of cowhide, one side of which has on the exterior an arched pocket closed with a zipper. This is a mysterious construction, for despite containing jars, it makes not the slightest protuberance. The fact is that the pocket lies on the inside between the leather and a loose lining, so that it seems to take up no space on the inside either. The exterior entrance to this receptacle makes the bag particularly convenient for use in dressing rooms that must be shared.

* * *

More trunks are being bought now than for many years past. They are built of all the leathers and fabrics which distinguish current hand luggage, with emphasis on rawhide (a new version of which is "smoked" or "marbled," acquiring a gray tone), cowhide, canvas and linen. Fibre survives chiefly in the horizontal boxes of the prewardrobe era.

Your
Stetson Hat
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All the new colors and shapes
In our splendid selection
$7.50 and $10
Haynes
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Making Ready for the Trip Abroad

Underwood; Robert E. Coates

Book and Writing Case in Natural Pigskin From Lord & Taylor

Upper—Suite of Matching Pieces From Saks—Fifth Avenue
Lower—Petit Point Gladstone From Lord & Taylor

Luggage Equipment for a Week-End Party

Tour-a-bouts

The crowds attending the Coronation next month will see coaches which have been in service since the early centuries. The King's coach and the parade of the splendid coaches of the Peers will eclipse any previous Coronation. When the Speaker takes part in the Coronation service as official representative of the Commons, he will drive over the short distance from the House of Parliament to the Abbey in what is probably the world's oldest vehicle. The first appearance and history of the coach is unknown but it was used in 1789 by the Speaker and from that time to the present has simply been known as the Speaker's Coach. It is a springless, brakeless affair weighing two and a quarter tons.

* * *

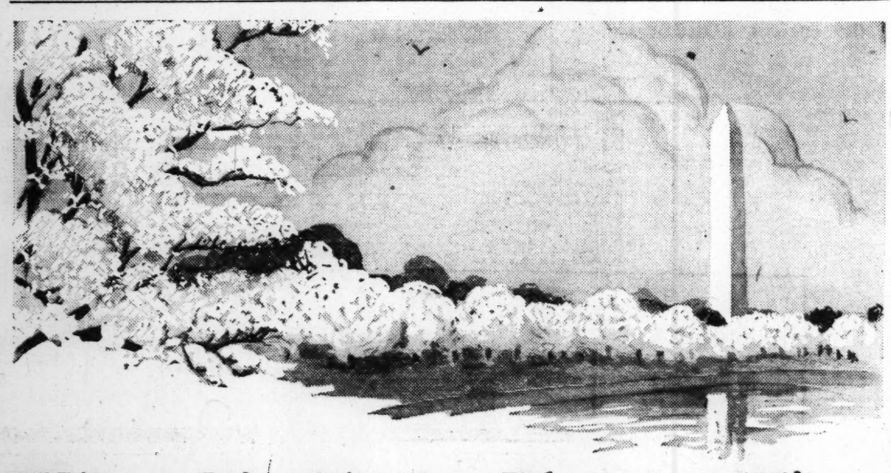
The Maritime provinces should be prepared for a greater influx of tourists this year than ever before, according to K. C. Irving, president of the Irving Oil Co., Ltd., addressing a sectional meeting of company salesmen. He substantiated his statement by the fact that tourist information bureaus, even at this early date, report an unprecedented volume of inquiries. Mr. Irving told his salesmen that it was up "to us to see that visitors are properly entertained. It is not enough for us to provide road maps and travel guides descriptive of points of interest on request. Every employee must consider each tourist as an individually invited guest—catering to them and striving to entertain them as a personal responsibility."

* * *

The Twin Orange Blossom Specials will continue in service this season until the latter part of April, it was announced by C. E. Bell, passenger traffic manager of the Seaboard Air Line. Passenger traffic on the Seaboard is 30 per cent ahead of last year according to Mr. Bell. The Orange Blossom Special has operated between New York and the East coast of Florida for many years and at the beginning of last winter season a companion train was placed in service. The last South-bound trip of these trains will be on Thursday, April 22, and North-bound on Saturday, April 24. There is a through car service to and from Boston on both of these trains.

* * *

Earlier reports from London that some of the most expensive hotels were completely booked at high prices for the two weeks of the Coronation festivities, has given the erroneous impression that all London hotels and other living accommodations were fully reserved. A Coronation Accommodation Committee was formed with the approval of the Government to assist visitors in making reservations. They report from London that nearly 75,000 rooms have already been registered as being available for Coronation week. These range from modest priced rooms in private families to luxurious apartments and houses in fashionable quarters. The British Travel Association, New York, advises that applications for accommodations should be addressed by post card or letter to: Coronation Accommodation Committee, 11 Southampton Row, London, W. C. 2, England.



When It's Cherry Blossom Time In Washington

The Smoky Mountains are calling in the Carolinas—The bay region beckons in California—Atlantic City preens its spring plumage in the warming breath of the ocean—Gulf resorts are at their loveliest.

A spring vacation, brief or extended, may be planned with the help of advertisements on the Hotel, Resort, and Travel pages of The Christian Science Monitor, appearing Tuesdays and Fridays, and in the general advertising columns through the week.

U.S. Called Ready To Sell Liberty To Gain Security

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 2—President Roosevelt should be bringing "his incomparable powers of exposition and leadership" to the adoption of a constitutional amendment, rather than to effect changes in the federal judiciary, that would give the legislative and executive departments of the Government "adequate powers, carefully defined and clearly delimited for dealing with all truly national problems," in the opinion of Dr. Glenn Frank, nationally-known liberal and former president of the University of Wisconsin.

Dr. Frank, one of three speakers in a radio debate on national planning under the auspices of the League for Political Education in co-operation with the National Broadcasting Company at Town Hall here yesterday, held that if greater economic well-being and a more dependable social security for the millions of citizens were to be had under national planning, then it was, and should be, inevitable. These millions, however, were more eager for security than enamored of liberty, he declared, and "tend rather to sell their liberty at the drop of the hat to any leadership that promises to govern them handsomely and wall them about with a sense of security."

See National Planning

Mordecai J. Ezekiel, economist of the United States Department of Agriculture, and George Soule, associate editor of the New Republic, the other speakers, also saw national planning in the offing.

"Harassed individuals will fly to the storm cellar of dogma for refuge from doubt and whole peoples will surrender their liberties in return for a feeling of protection from the storms of economic uncertainty," Dr. Frank continued. "Particularly in the face of uncertainty like this, the millions, when they come to vote, are more interested in the security of the sons than in the faith of the fathers.

"Alongside this fact of mass hunger for economic well-being and social security, industrial technology and power production has, for the first time in history, made this mass satisfaction and mass security quantitatively possible if we were as wise about economic policies as we are about technical processes. And the millions have heard about this technically possible planning.

"All this means that any leadership that cannot and does not deliver a workable economics of plenty will be unable to retain power for long if the millions are left with their political leverage. This, then, is the political climate in which the verdict for or against national planning will finally be determined. . . ."

Dr. Frank held that some measure of social control of private enterprise had long been imperative.

Speaking of the constitutional amendment he favored, Dr. Frank held it could be achieved in less time than would be required to complete the present semi-judicial hearings, the debate on the President's proposals and the necessary process of Senate confirmation, were the recommendations enacted into law.

Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

which to co-operate, and have not yet discovered it. The United States Government is primarily trying to be helpful, and is not intent upon shouldering the responsibility for a vast new peace effort.

Based on the principles of self-respecting intercourse and non-intervention established at Buenos Aires, American policy can be broadened to mean world non-intervention, which strikes directly at the new method of war-making in Europe, as exemplified in Spain.

Future Still in Doubt

And these authorities would be rather surprised to see a bold and sudden stroke emerge from the White House, although they have seen enough such strokes in the domestic field to have lost almost all their capacity for surprise.

Whatever may be brewing, it remains that the visit of Lord Tweedsmuir, Canadian Governor General, to the Senate and House late yesterday was one of the most amiable incidents in Canadian-American relations.

The genial Scottish author captured the affections of Congress without an effort. He began by telling both houses that "once I was like you—a free and independent politician. . . . I had an official character and, like you, I had also a private character. I need not remind you that a man's official character does not do justice as a rule to the stalwart virtues which he possesses as a private citizen."

Illustrating his point, Lord Tweedsmuir referred to the Scottish minister who used to dangle his congregation over the abyss, in approved fire-and-brimstone style, but being a tender-hearted man, finished on this gentler note:

"'Of course, my friends, you understand that the Almighty is compelled to do things in his official capacity that he would scorn to do as a private individual.'"

Lord Tweedsmuir stressed the similarity of problems between the United States and Canada.

Parallel Problems

"I am especially interested in Canada to discover that nearly all our problems are paralleled by yours. We have the same economic problems. We have the same problems in the drought areas in the West.

"We have very similar constitutional problems and the task of harmonizing local interests and rights with national interests and duties.

"I cannot imagine a greater bond between the two nations than that they should engage in the same tasks and for the same purposes."

Lord Tweedsmuir drew a different picture of relations between Great Britain and the United States. He said:

"I think that far too much is said about my country and yours being alike. It is much more important that they should be different.

"The strength of an alliance between two nations lies in the fact that they should be complementary to each other and each give the other something new.

Fundamental Differences

"Therefore, I am always inclined to rejoice when I find great and fundamental differences between your country and mine. But I think, when that has been said, that we have a wonderful basis for keeping together, especially on two grounds.

"In the first place, we have the same definition of what constitutes greatness and goodness in human character. We admire the same qualities.

"We give our admiration and affection to the same type of leadership. Will any one deny that your great men and our great men are singularly alike at bottom?

"In the second place we and you have the same tasks before us."

Hosiery Uses Most Silk

The production of silk hosiery last year consumed 300,000 of the 440,000 bales of silk consumed in the United States.

Solution to Textile Problem Seen in Increased Consumption

As background for readers who will follow the World Textile Conference which convened in Washington, D. C., April 2, The Christian Science Monitor is publishing three articles, of which this is the last.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, April 2—Increased consumption rather than curtailment of production is being considered as a possible solution for the present ills of the world textile industry, International Labor Office experts declare in a report released on the eve of the Tripartite Textile Conference which opened in Washington, today.

Postwar structural changes in textile production and the slump of 1929-1933, they point out, have increased the widespread belief that the basic difficulty of this world industry is a condition of "excess capacity" resulting in "overproduction."

On the other hand, it is contended that the fundamental trouble lies in "lack of purchasing power" resulting in "underconsumption" of textile products.

Curtailment Attempts

The "over-production" belief is seen in the many attempts made by several countries to curtail productive capacity. The widespread character of these restriction schemes, however, does not, it is held here, prove world-wide excess capacity.

But in a number of countries there have come into being—notably in Lancashire in Britain and in New England in the United States—areas or "stranded communities" characterized by gross unemployment and declining standards of living. But experts regard these regions merely as "regions of excess capacity," and, aside from these, "the major problem of the textile industry is hardly one of 'over-production,'" they declare.

In parenthesis, experts point out that some of the newer countries in which the spread of the textile industry "is largely responsible for the above dislocations" show many features of a first rapid industrialization. They have low wages, long hours and an unduly high employment of women and young persons. "In short," the report declares, "the struggle for textile markets has become accentuated to such an extent as to threaten labor standards the world over, and world economic relations in general."

Textile Statistics

Before the World War, the average person "consumed" 50 yards of textile manufactures each year. His counterpart at the height of the after-war years used 55 yards. In the United States, the after-war increase per capita was 12 per cent for all textile fibers. The demand for cotton increased by almost 13 per cent, silk by more than 100 per cent, and rayon by 1900 per cent. "Like the world data," the report remarks, "these figures for the United States drive home the conclusion that the rising standards of living between 1913 and 1929 were expressed only to a limited degree in the consumption of textile products."

Analyzing the extent of potential world demand, experts point out that in 1929 the average American was using four times more cotton (personally and industrially) than the average world citizen, 10 times more silk, three times more jute, five times more rayon, and an equal amount of wool—in sum at least from three to four times more of all textile fibers taken together.

Heart of Problem

This, experts hold, illustrates the heart of the problem of "over-production—under-consumption" in the relation of consumption standards to national and family income. An extensive international comparison of the consumption of cotton goods in 1929 shows the United States easily topping the entire list with an average yardage per head of 64 linear yards. Next comes Canada with 37, Britain 35, Japan 21, India 16, China 10, British West Africa 5. The British figures are in square yards.

It will be noticed that India—world's greatest importing market—is in the middle of the scale. Right at the bottom are the vast importing markets of the Netherland Indies and colonial Africa, and the huge consumption market of China. This lower consumption, experts state, is "definitely related to low incomes and lack of purchasing power."

Many problems of major countries exporting cotton cloth, they declare, would be eased if "effective steps could be taken to increase the purchasing power of such 'colonial' and 'native' populations, whether by the augmentation of incomes, by lower prices for cloth or by a combination of both." Likewise, budgetary studies of the United States, Germany, Belgium, Japan, Sweden and Czechoslovakia show at he lower ranges of the income scale that the potential demand for textiles is "very great."

Differing Viewpoints

"From the commercial point of view," the report states, "textile manufacturing may be described as an industry of over-production. From the social point of view, however, the point of view of the individual and of his family—it may be characterized as an industry of under-consumption." And the solution of the paradox lies in "measures and policies which would, the world over, enlarge real income and the purchasing power of the mass of the population."

In some countries, experts continue, it may be wise to curtail capacity to offset the loss of the export markets enjoyed in the past. "It is an altogether different matter, however, to argue that the world textile industry as a whole should hold down output or diminish productive capacity.

"To evaluate this argument, the accruing 'commercial' benefits—sustained prices, profit margins and personal incomes for some people—must be balanced against the accruing 'social' losses: lessened consumption of textile products by wage workers, low-salaried employees and the agricultural population; reduced earnings and more or less permanent unemployment for a large part of the industry's present labor force."

World Textile Accord Sought

(Continued from Page 1)

ington since the historic naval conference of 1921, and the first time the nations ever have sought by this method to meet the problems of a single industry.

The conference is being held to mark a new stage in treatment of industrial problems: international treatment of a basic worldwide industry whose difficulties are largely the result of interlocking causes in different countries. Never before has it been thus recognized that the problems of a great industry depend largely on international causes.

Policies to Be Drafted

The purpose of the conference is to formulate a draft convention regarding working conditions in the textile industry for submission to the International Labor Organization's annual conference in June at Geneva. It is hoped to include in the convention a limitation on hours of work to 40 hours a week.

The major textile countries are strongly represented here: Great Britain, the United States, and Japan, with capable delegations and large staffs of experts. Delegations from all countries are divided into three parts each: Representatives of governments, of employers and of employees.

Industrial Leaders

Important figures in the industrial and labor world are making major speeches, including Corneille Mertens, workers' delegate from Belgium and a familiar figure in European conferences, and Hans C. Oersted, employers' representative from the I. L. O.

The conference also marks the first major participation of the United States in the I. L. O., which it joined by a well-calculated and little-commented diplomatic move early in the Roosevelt Administration. The first conference of the I. L. O. was also held in Washington in 1919 before it was clear that the United States not only would reject membership in the League of Nations, but did not intend to participate in the I. L. O.

The scope of the conference is well shown by its basic resolution, passed by the I. L. O. annual meeting:

"The conference taking into consideration:

'1. That there is a general desire for improvement of the wages, hours and working conditions of textile workers throughout the world;

'2. That, having regard to the varying standards of hours, wages and working conditions in different countries, such improvement requires the co-operation of the countries concerned, and that the international labor organization provides the appropriate means of attaining agreement on equitable standards of hours, wages and working conditions;

'3. That the establishment of such equitable standards can be achieved only by discussion between the representatives of government, employers' and workers' organizations in the various countries.

'Decides to request the governing body to convene a tripartite conference which would include the necessary technical and expert assistance from textile-producing countries. It would be the purpose of this conference to consider how the work already undertaken by the International Labor Organization in connection with the improvement of conditions in the textile industry can best be advanced and to take into account all those aspects of the textile industry which, directly or indirectly, may have a bearing on the improvement of social conditions in that industry.'"

War Brought Change

The textile industry is peculiarly adapted to international treatment, for ever since the World War its difficulties have been pronounced, in all countries. Before the war, Great Britain exported nearly three fourths of the world's cotton piece goods and a great part of the woollens and worsteds. With the war, these exports were cut off, countries attempted to make themselves nationally self-sufficient, and Japan became a major exporter. Industrially undeveloped countries built their own mills.

Total world productive capacity, after the war, was, therefore, much greater than the effective demand. Consumption of textiles does not mount greatly in periods of prosperity.

In the United States, suffering from loss of world markets was not so great, but large parts of the industry moved from New England to the South, where cheaper labor and newer mills made competition strenuous.

Problems Summarized

The industry's problems are summarized as: overcapacity, obsolescence and cut-throat competition.

Before the depression, hours of work in textile mills were very long. In the Orient, hours are not well over 48 a week; in most European countries, including Great Britain, the regulation number is 48; in the United States (following NRA), U. S. S. R., France, Italy, Australia, and New Zealand, hours are under 48, with 40 hours prevailing.

While remedies to the tripartite problems of overproduction, obsolescence, and cutthroat competition are partly in the national field, the I. L. O. has definite international objectives. With the spread of working hours tending to become narrower, hopes are that a 40-hour week convention will be the best vehicle for worldwide improvement, and upon that objective the conference concentrates.

President's Mother Sees House Built Around Nail

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP)—Several weeks ago Mrs. James Roosevelt, mother of the President, drove a nail into a piece of wood with no small amount of formality, and yesterday she went back to the spot to see what happened after that.

She saw a $3000 demonstration house, which, this year, will be duplicated in thousands of communities throughout the country as a co-operative project under the auspices of the National Lumber Builders' Association and the Federal Housing Administration.

"It is so compact and tiny," she said, "I would like to pick it up in my arms." The house is on exhibit at the Women's National Exposition of Arts and Industries.

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Ware Pratt Co.
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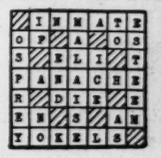
Solution to Crossword Puzzle



Return of Gandhi to Politics Seen in Indian Party's Rift

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA—There is widespread discussion of the possibility of return to the political field of Mahatma Gandhi, the ascetic Hindu whose picturesque satyagraha (passive resistance to British rule) has become as world famous as his championship of India's 50,000,000 "untouchables" (low-caste workers).

Opportunity for such return is seen by Mr. Gandhi's supporters in a split now threatening the Indian nationalist movement, a split which he alone is considered influential enough to succeed in preventing.

The cleavage which is imminent is between the politically conscious youth of India on one side and the propertied classes on the other. The rift is already so deep that some European observers think the Indian constitutional changes now about to come into force, will usher in a far-reaching struggle between the "haves" and the "have nots."

Britain, according to this view—preoccupied as she now is with danger in Europe—will be unable to prevent this. The argument used is that India today is in a position comparable to that occupied by Britain herself in the far-away year 410 when the Roman Emperor Honorius found himself compelled by Gothic invaders to recall his legions, thus leaving the estuaries of the Thames and the Humber exposed to overwhelming Saxon hordes.

Nehru Leads the Students

The leader of the student classes is Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, president of the Indian National Congress, India's leading political organization. Mr. Nehru is a close associate of Mr. Gandhi, with whom he is still on terms of intimate personal friendship.

But, unlike Mr. Gandhi, the Pandit holds that so great is at present the oppression of the masses by the money lender, the landlord, the industrial employer, and the Indian prince that real freedom will be impossible until the propertied classes are swept away.

Mr. Nehru regards the destruction of British influence as a necessary preliminary in this direction. He also recognizes that such being the professed intention of the powerful movement he leads, there is likely to be an intermediate period during which the possessing classes will endeavor to restore British rule as the sole hope for their own survival.

Gandhi for Moderation

Mr. Gandhi does not take this view. He has in the past powerfully denounced the British system of autocratic rule which has hitherto kept the peace in India. But he has also endeavored, with a considerable measure of success, to carry the land-owning, money-lending and industrial employing classes with him in the crusade for Indian independence he has waged.

The Mahatma's influence is no longer as great as it once was among left-wing Indians. He is also suspect among many right-wing Hindus owing to the vigor with which he has upheld the claims of the "depressed" classes for better treatment at the hands of their fellow countrymen. He is nevertheless still the greatest figure among contemporary Indians and one to whom all may rally when danger of disruption threatens.

Mr. Gandhi's prospects of a political comeback are the better both because he has kept in touch with his old political associates during his retirement, and because he has retained in his own hands the control of the funds of the Indian National Congress, a body of which he was long the undisputed head.

Learned in the Law

A hint of what may be coming was given by Mr. Gandhi at Faizpur, Bombay Presidency, last December when he made his first political speech since October, 1934, the date of his retirement from ordinary party activities. In this speech he referred to his long conflict with the Government over Indian home rule. He also said "Show me the way and I am prepared to go back to jail and I am prepared to be hanged."

Asked if this meant intention to resume active leadership of the Congress Party, Mr. Gandhi denied that this was the case. Mr. Gandhi's influence among the Indian masses nevertheless remains so strong that this denial has attracted little attention compared with that aroused by the more positive part of his statement.

The Mahatma's career has been such a remarkable one that hardly any new development in it can even now be ruled out. Born in India and educated there as a child, his student days were passed in England, where he became a highly westernized barrister-at-law of the Inner Temple in London. Thereafter, at first in India and afterward in South Africa, he proved himself a successful advocate in the law courts.

His humanitarian activities first became prominent between the years 1899 and 1902 when he was in charge of an Indian ambulance corps in the British war against the Boers. Subsequently he did good work as a mediator in disputes involving Indian labor on Natal sugar estates.

Led Boycott of British

By 1918-19 he had become the supreme leader of the Indian Satyagraha movement, designed to make India independent of the British authorities. This, Mr. Gandhi thought, could be done by a system of boycotting all official activities.

Breaches of the law followed and led to Mr. Gandhi's imprisonment from March, 1922, to February, 1924, and also to his being interned from May, 1930, to January, 1931.

Later on in 1931, after making terms with the British Viceroy of that time, Mr. Gandhi represented the Indian National Congress at the "Round Table" Conference in London. This conference was an all-parties gathering. It was engaged in shaping the Indian constitutional reforms now about to be put into operation.

His return to India after this conference was marked by resumption of defiance of the law, resulting in his imprisonment from January, 1932, to May, 1933.

Mr. Gandhi lives with extraordinary self-denial. His food consists of little but goat's milk, grain and fruit. Ordinarily, he is garbed like the humblest Indian coolie (manual worker). His costume even when conferring with the highest British officials, usually consists of a white cotton sheet round the loins, spectacles on the nose, and in cold weather—but not as a rule, when the weather is hot—sandals on the feet and a woolen shawl round the upper part of his person.

Supporter of Hand Crafts

To anyone unacquainted with his position he might thus be taken for one of the factory hands among whom he lives. A feature of his philosophy has been his addiction to the hand-spinning of cotton, an occupation he commends to all his followers. This has a sound economic reason behind it, as being a useful home industry for peasants who otherwise spend much of their time in unprofitable idleness during long periods each year when weather conditions interfere with work in the fields.

In December, 1932, by threatening to starve himself unless he had his way, he succeeded in changing materially in a direction he thought desirable, a system of franchise affecting many millions of voters under the new Constitution, a system which would otherwise have been settled differently.

He does not agree with Mr. Nehru that what India most urgently needs is to shake off the age-old shackles of custom and to raise its low standards of living by creating by modern methods of mass production, wealth alike agricultural and industrial. His preaching, although making for the virtues of self abnegation, has thus tended also toward narrow nationalism at a time when co-operation with more advanced civilizations has been essential for Indian social advance.

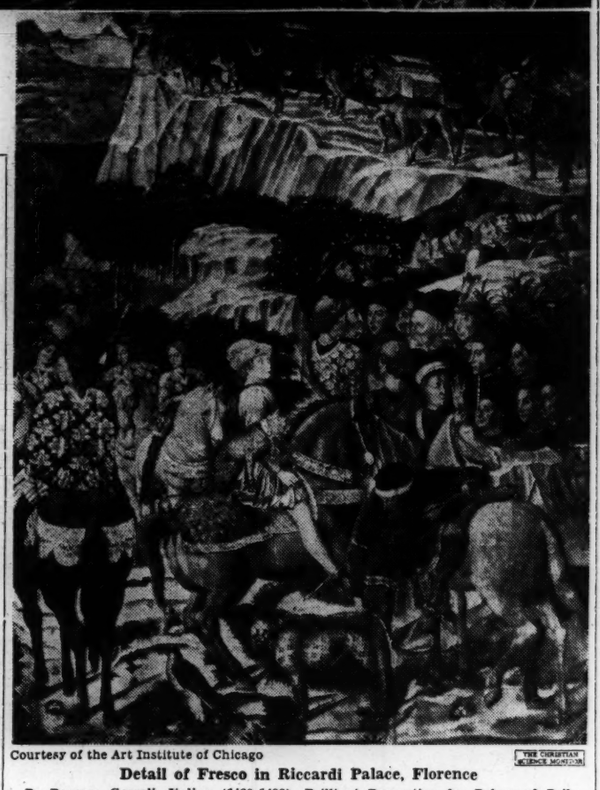
Nevertheless he is still a fire which, although for some time past burning low, is capable at any moment of bursting into a nation-wide blaze.

Modern Artist Holds to Tradition

The Art Institute of Chicago, by Courtesy of Treasury Department Projects

Howard Cook's Mural in Post Office and Court House, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Subject Is Self-Explanatory, Pattern Is Interesting; the Appearance Is That of Decorated Wall, Rather Than of Something Seen Through Open Window



Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago

Detail of Fresco in Riccardi Palace, Florence

By Benozzo Gozzoli, Italian (1420-1498). Brilliant Decoration for Palace of Brilliant Ruler, Interesting for Both Subject Matter and Ingenious Pattern

Madrid Defense Forces Cheered By Rebel Losses

MADRID, April 2 (AP)—There was celebration in Madrid yesterday as the war front was pushed steadily back from the capital.

For the first time in many months there was indication that the city might no longer be the focal point of the civil war, and jubilant militiamen paraded the streets singing and shouting.

The government command said it had dispersed insurgents attempting to throw up new fortifications in University City suburb.

There was little concern for these insurgents, however, for the Madrid militia has kept them bottled in the suburban sector since last October. There has been spasmodic fighting, but the force apparently is too small to provide a serious threat to the capital proper.

And yesterday's celebration was because the front had been pushed back. Fighting on the north was centered from 50 to 300 miles away—in the Guadalajar and Zaragoza sectors—and along the Bay of Biscay.

Government armies centered their southern lines in Cordoba sector, 150 miles from the capital.

So great was the demonstration, in the belief that the city was safe at least for the moment, that the Madrid Defense Junta suggested that Gen. José Miaja be accorded a decoration for valor.

Successes claimed by the Government armies today included:

Destruction of two insurgent northern supply caravans in an offensive between Santander and Burgos; silencing of insurgent cannon, and a 12-mile advance toward Burgos.

Occupation of Bedenea village on the Upper Guadalajara front to threaten Gen. Francisco Franco's Zaragoza base; capture of insurgent war materials.

A 13-mile advance in Cordoba, and domination of mines at El Soldado on the railroad to insurgent-held Penarroya.

Northern Rebel Force Launches Bilbao Drive

VITORIA, Spain, April 2 (AP)—The northern insurgent army of Gen. Emilio Mola has launched a sudden, well-planned offensive against Bilbao, capital of the rich Basque country along the Bay of Biscay. A chain of Government trenches, a small fort and several villages were reported captured.

The attack just before dawn was centered in two sectors. One column advanced northward to new positions at Villarcal and Asensiamendo, about 22 miles southeast of Bilbao. The second column attacked in the vicinity of Orduna, west of Villareal and equidistant with that town from Bilbao. This column, however, encountered strong opposition from Government defenders. Advancing northward the two columns eventually would meet at Bilbao for unified attack against the city.

For many days General Mola's staff has mapped the new northern offensive, designed to clear the Biscayan area of Government armies. It was the first mass action since General Mola directed the siege and capture of Irun and San Sebastian last summer, and apparently was intended to extend across the entire Biscayan frontier.

Territory captured in the advance gave the insurgents control of the entire watershed of numerous streams pouring into the Arrotia river, General Mola's staff officers said.

Mural Painting Sees Revival: Public Walls Mirror America

Learning to Enjoy Art
Fifth of 12 Articles

By Charles Fabens Kelley

Assistant Director, The Art Institute of Chicago
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Mural painting is the oldest form of painting we know, for the cave men, living thousands of years before the dawn of our civilization, did mural paintings of surprising force and truth to nature. Now in this day of government projects, it looks as if mural painting were destined to become a real factor again, after many periods of revival through the centuries. Mural painting has always had a very definite purpose. The term means "wall painting," that is, painting directly on the surface of a wall, which thereby becomes a decorative as well as a constructive feature of a building.

The cave dwellers painted their walls with the figures of animals which they hoped would be attracted, by the magic of the pictures, within the reacch of their hunters; the Egyptians painted the walls of their tombs with things which they felt would be of use to the departed in their future life. Both used painting for a definite economic reason, for what they considered its actual usefulness.

Of course that would have little to do with the quality of the paintings as works of art, had it not been for the painters themselves, who fell in love with the type of work they were doing and put into it those qualities which make it of interest to us today, regardless of its original purpose. Some of the wall paintings of cavemen and Egyptians are truly thrilling, but most of us will see them only in the pages of the encyclopedias or illustrated art books.

Renaissance Masterworks

Mural painting seems to have reached its highest peak during the Italian Renaissance, that great age of artistic development (14th to 16th centuries). Michel Angelo is said by some to have been the giant of all the mural painters, but there were scores of others who did fine work, among them Benozzo Gozzoli (1420-1498) one of whose compositions is here illustrated. It is from a private chapel in the Medici Palace in Florence, now called the Riccardi Palace, and is part of a continuous painting that covered all the walls and represented the Journey of the Magi, a favorite subject of that period.

As has been said before in these articles, the characters of Bible times were always thought of as wearing the costume of the painter's own period, and here we have a painting, supposedly of the Wise Men on their way to Bethlehem, which looks more like one of the contemporary pageants put on by the lords and princes of Florence. Indeed, it is thought that the features of some of the Medici princes may be recognized among the scores of important personages who throng the brilliant scene.

Though painted for a chapel, we may be sure that the family for which it was painted thought rather more of "pomp and circumstance" than they did of the revelations of true religion, and so the painter made, to their order, a chapel which they thought would be worthy of their splendid palace. Surely this must be a young prince who rides in the foreground with a hunting leopard on the horse behind him.

The whole wall, of which this is only a small part, looks very much like a tapestry. This is not surprising, for in earlier times the walls of palaces were covered with thick tapestries woven in pictorial designs, which served to keep out the cold winds. When life became more luxurious and buildings were less crudely built, the painted wall surface was the natural successor to the tapestry, and thus resembles it.

Most interesting of all is, that in these glorious times of artistic activity, a room of any importance was not considered finished until its walls were decorated. This was usually done with fresco.

Some people refer to all wall paintings as frescoes, but actually the word has a very definite meaning. It comes from the Italian word "frescoe," which means "fresh," and is the term employed for painting on wet plaster. The colors were applied directly to the wet surface and sank into it, so that they became a true part of the solid wall when the plaster had dried. Only as much plaster was spread on the wall as could be covered in a day, and in the evening anything that the painter had not painted was scraped away and a fresh coating laid the following day.

The plaster dried fairly rapidly, so the painter worked as quickly as possible and omitted all detailss which he thought would not be helpful to his composition. Such skilled craftsmen were they that the abundance of detail which Benozzo Gozzoli thought necessary for the richness of his effect would probably be omitted in our day because our modern system of training painters do not produce such remarkable craftsmen, and then, too, perhaps we don't like to work so hard.

When oil painting came in, it gradually crowded fresco out, and then murals were painted on canvas in the painter's own studio and later fastened to the wall for which they were intended. This change in proceeding sometimes made the painter forget that work which looked well in his studio might not look well in different surroundings, and consequently it is safe to say that many more oil murals than frescoes do not harmonize well with their surroundings.

Decoration Remembered

The second illustration shows a mural recently completed on a governmental project for the post office at Pittsburgh. I have not seen the original, but it appears to be done in fresco. One can see how similar it is to the fresco from the Florentine chapel, although the subject matter is entirely different. It deals with the leading industry of Pittsburgh, the production of steel, and draws a very vivid picture of the dramatic processes. You will notice that things are used for their decorative value here also, and everything is arranged to give the handsomest all-over pattern. There is no attempt in either mural to give an illusion of reality, as if the wall were swept away and we were looking through a large window.

It might be well to think of what should be taken into consideration in judging a mural; for very few of those now being painted for government projects are nearly as good as this one, and we, as the sovereign people who pay for them eventually, should have an intelligent opinion about their merits. First of all the mural should make a room more interesting, and if it fails in this, it is bad. Then it should perhaps explain the purpose of the building, showing its general fitness for its use, as has been done in both cases here shown, though in a sort of indirect way.

An agricultural picture, for example, would be out of place in a Pittsburgh post office. Then, regardless of the subject matter, the color pattern should be beautiful, and suited to the purpose of the room. If quiet is desired, it should not be too stimulating; if dignity and repose, it must not be frivolous. When we say a decoration has "mural quality" we mean that it looks like a painted wall and not like a painting glued on a wall, but otherwise having nothing to do with it.

President's Plans Are Declared Not Financed by Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 2—Developments came from various quarters in the all-dominant Supreme Court reorganization issue, now entering upon its third month.

The Senate Judiciary Committee continued hearing new opponents of the President's plan today, featuring Walter F. Dodds, Chicago attorney, and Canon Anson Phelps Stokes of the Washington Cathedral.

A heated clash developed between Senators Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska and Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, both opponents of the court plan, in the committee late yesterday, when Senator O'Mahoney dented Senator Burke's charge that pressure of federal relief funds is being used to advance the President's plans

Congratulatory messages to the Interstate Commerce Commission on its fiftieth anniversary brought an indirect reference to the same controversy from President Roosevelt; while Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, a leader in the attack on the plan, in another letter revealed himself "unalterably opposed" to the President on a second issue: the proposal to put the independent ICC under an executive department. Meanwhile, the reorganization fight, and the Easter Monday decisions of the Supreme Court have stimulated an effort to write a new anti-child labor law to obviate the necessity of a constitutional amendment.

The Relief Charge

The charge of relief pressure to spur the President's drive came at the conclusion of an otherwise tame committee hearing yesterday. When Senator O'Mahoney took up the cudgels in the President's behalf. It continued heatedly between the two senators after the hearing concluded.

Senator Burke charged a "responsible government official" had told him that opponents of court reorganization were fighting a losing fight because of a forthcoming relief bill that is expected in a week or so to put from $1,000,000,000 to $1,500,000,000 into the hands of the President for state distribution. A moment of breathless silence followed this direct accusation, followed by a slam of Senator O'Mahoney's fist on the table and a shout of his "complete resentment" over the charge.

A lively exchange continued, until Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico, who was presiding, intervened to say he felt the subject had been "sufficiently explored." It went on after the session adjourned, however, with both men sticking to their contentions, and Senator O'Mahoney charging Senator Burke had "done more to injure the opposition cause than by anything else you can do."

Conditions Changed

"The relief situation certainly enters the picture and I think we ought to recognize it!" retorted Senator Burke.

Meanwhile, the possibility of bringing in a new child labor law is being seriously explored in Congress. The first approach to the subject is the result of this Monday's reversal by the Supreme Court of its previous five to three rejection of the minimum wage law of the District of Columbia, 14 years ago, in the Adkins case.

Conditions Changed

The court held on Monday that social conditions had changed since that decision, and frankly and freely reversed itself, by a five to four vote. Applying the parallel to the rejection by a five to four vote of the 1916 child labor act (Hammer vs. Dagenhart) it is contended in some quarters that if the bill were re-introduced today a similar reversal might be secured from the Supreme Court majority on the same grounds of changing economic and social conditions.

On the other hand, there is this difference between the two cases: The minimum wage law for women involves an increase of state power, while the child labor proposal would give power to the Federal Government.

There is no way of knowing what Mr. Justice Roberts, who often holds the decisive odd vote in the otherwise even four-to-four split between liberals and coonservatives, would feel in this matter. As conditions are at present he is often arbiter of constitutionalism. If the court were enlarged under the President's scheme it is anticipated that there would be little difficulty in making the switch.

A second, and by many considered a better approach, is on the basis of the precedent laid down by the Supreme Court Jan. 4 in the Kentucky Whip and Collar Case. Here the court unanimously gave the Federal Government authority to prohibit importation of prison made goods into a state where such importation contravenes state law. It is argued that if individual states passed a legislation banning importation of goods made by child labor, the Supreme Court would uphold the Federal Government's authority to enforce it. Opponents of child labor see in this opening a chance to bring the ancient grievance quickly to an end.

Some of the Objections

Objections heard against the plan are that it would be cumbersome; would tend to establish customs barriers between the States; would require Federal police work to determine factory conditions of products; and would complicate interstate traffic by a diversity of state laws.

President Roosevelt reverted to the judiciary reorganization plan in his congratulatory letter to the I. C. C.

In his 200-word letter to the I. C. C. Mr. Roosevelt made indirect reference to the Supreme Court fight when he declared that "an obviously national need can be met only through obviously national action."

In his testimony Mr. Dodds attacked the President's bill as calling for "the surrender of all essential principles of our Government." He urged Congress to put the matter to the people in an amendment.

"If a precedent of this character is once established," he declared, "there is no limit to the subsequent use of the power as a means of abandoning not only one, but all of the present principles upon which our Government rests."

Ohio House Approves Plan

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 2 (AP)—The Ohio House of Representatives has finally approved a resolution endorsing President Roosevelt's judiciary reorganization proposal by a 69-43 vote. A previous joint resolution was sidetracked in the Senate.

Farm Backing of Court Plan Found Weak in Middle West

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 2—The absence of strong farm support for the President's Supreme Court proposal has been marked. Even advocates of the plan have commented upon the failure of the farmers to rally behind the Administration on this issue as enthusiastically and in the same numbers as they did in the election. It will be remembered that the AAA, which met with the general approval of a large majority of the farmers, was among the New Deal policies invalidated by the Supreme Court, and that the farmer might thus be expected to harbor some resentment.

A close scrutiny of the "breadbasket" region of the Middle West bears out other evidences of this lack of backing among the farmers, though, and indicates that the reasons may be: (1) Lack of interest, based partly on ignorance but chiefly on a reasoned contention that it's not important. (2) Failure of a great many to decide yet just what they think. (3) Definite, unqualified opposition.

Considerable evidence points to the conclusion that the farmers as a whole are not as much concerned over the issue as are people in the city. And this may be, as one observer put it, because spring to the farmers means planting, and—work.

Even considering that the lack of support may be due largely to a lack of expression one way or the other, the fact remains that there is something more than tacit opposition in the field.

Position of Farm Groups

The nation's three leading farm organizations are the National Grange, the American Farm Bureau Federation, and the Farmers Union.

The National Grange, which, though critical at times, has "gone along" with the Administration on major farm matters, is outspoken now in opposition to the court plan. Louis J. Taber, master, expounded the views of the organization before the Senate Judiciary Committee in Washington the other day.

Specifically, in part, the Grange declaration says: "We doubt the wisdom of giving to any President of the United States, at any time, the right to change the size of the court because of the age of its members."

The Farm Bureau Federation so far has failed to express any opinion as an organization. It is known, however, that Edward A. O'Neal, president, is unqualifiedly in favor of the plan.

The Farmer's Union has made no official declaration of policy, but its president, E. H. Everson, opposes the plan.

A most interesting and significant sampling of the farmer's attitude on this subject was obtained in Kansas. Letters were sent to 100 master farmers asking for expressions of their opinions.

bered that the master farmer is the older, better situated, generally more conservative type. He has perhaps suffered along with the rest, but he's generally more successful. He's a dirt farmer but he's the aristocrat of the soil.

Opposition Found in Kansas

Replying to the question "Are any changes in the Supreme Court needed," of 81 replies, 34 said "yes," 47 "no." Examination of the appended remarks in these letters though revealed that of the 34 who said "yes" 16 were as a matter of fact opposed to the President's specific plan. Most of these as a matter of fact joined with those who recorded an unqualified "no," in objecting to giving one man the power to accomplish such a change.

In other words, of this group of 81 Kansas master farmers, only 18 actually favor appointment of new judges. A still further qualification is needed, however, for of those a number objected to all new justices being appointed at once.

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Financial Wards Of League Show Steady Progress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Apart from Bulgaria, the various countries whose finances are watched over by the Financial Committee of the League are all progressing favorably, according to a report presented by the Committee to the League Council.

In Bulgaria, to quote the Council's rapporteur, Richard I. Sandler, Foreign Minister of Sweden, "the budgetary situation gives rise to concern." The Government, he went on, has not been able to meet its expenditure from ordinary revenue and has resorted to various methods of short-term borrowing. "The terms of the 1928 Protocol under Article IX of which its short-term borrowing powers were limited, have not been observed."

To meet its difficulties, the Bulgarian Government has put forward various temporary expedients involving changes in the statute of the National Bank. These were approved by the Financial Committee and sanctioned by the Council at its January session on the advice of Mr. Sandler.

Bulgaria Hardest Hit

According to another report published almost simultaneously by the International Labor Office, it appears that Bulgaria's financial troubles are largely due to the economic depression during which the prices obtained by Bulgaria for her exports decreased very considerably.

Prof. Wladimir Woytinsky, who drew up the I. L. O. report, considers that Bulgaria was more severely hit than any other country by the slump.

The Financial Committee's report on its other wards was in each case encouraging. The financial situation in Austria, Mr. Sandler told the Council, "calls for no special comment." But he added that the increase in the proposed ordinary expenditure in 1937 is to be met out of revenue. The 1936 year showed a small surplus and the deficit in the extraordinary (investment) budget was smaller than anticipated.

Better for Estonia

As for Estonia, Mr. Sandler described the situation as having "greatly improved since 1933. The State finances are prosperous; the State not only repaid its recent loans from the National Bank but has accumulated substantial reserves; there is no short-term debt; considerable amounts of the loan issued under the auspices of the League have been repatriated; the deposits of commercial banks have increased by 76 per cent in the course of three years; unemployment is practically non-existent.

"Indeed," comments Mr. Sandler, "recovery has now gone so far that, as the Committee points out, caution and restraint are now required in order to prevent excessive expansion of credit."

Finally, the Committee refers to the situation in Hungary as also showing improvement. "The State," Mr. Sandler said, "continues to cover the current requirements of the Administration and borrowings on account of extra-budgetary expenditure continue to diminish."

Archaeologists Plan To Dig Indian Mound In North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C. Valuable Indian relics are expected to be unearthed in Montgomery County, North Carolina, through the cooperation of L. D. Frutchey, a farmer, who has agreed to deed to the State several acres of land, on which is located an Indian mound. Excavations will be carried on under the direction of the North Carolina Archaeological Society. Part of the relics will be placed in the State Museum, while others will remain at the mound, for the benefit of those who visit the site to study original Indian culture.

Recently, a party consisting of State Forester J. S. Holmes, Harry T. Davis, associate curator of the State Museum; H. M. Doerschuk, secretary of the North Carolina Archaeological Society, and Thomas W. Morse, superintendent of state parks, visited the mound and made tentative plans for the excavations.

According to archaeologists, the mound is one of the largest and most interesting in the Piedmont section of North Carolina. It is expected to yield many objects that will shed light on the life and customs of Indians who inhabited that part of North Carolina.

Excavations also have been made in the adjoining county of Randolph under the direction of Mr. Davis.

Mexico Lifts Fee On Canadian Entry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Mexico is now open to Canadian citizens on the same entry regulations as citizens of the United States, and no longer will travelers from Canada be classed as Europeans. This was the gist of a letter received from the Department of External Affairs of Mexico, by Hermolao E. Torres, Consul General, in Montreal.

Until this notification was received, Canadians were classified as foreigners on the American continent, and as such were forced to pay a deposit of approximately $139 per head as a guarantee of departure within six months from date of entry to Mexico. United States residents were never subject to these provisions.

Mr. Torres took the matter up with his Government, pointing out the difficulties being experienced, and to the anomalous position of Canadians in that they were placed in the same category as Europeans, whereas it was the aim of every American state to establish the best relationships possible among themselves.

Manager

Hammond B. Smith
Of Station WGPC at Albany, Georgia

WGPC of Georgia Lies in Center Of Pecan Industry

With Monitor Newscasters

ALBANY, Ga.—Set down in the surrounding pecan groves, Station WGPC in this community signalizes the area's biggest industry by the motto, "World's Greatest Pecan Center," based on its call letters.

WGPC, which began as WENC at Americus, 30 miles north, inclines toward a policy of smart showmanship. It watches for the arrival of well-known visitors and as a result has brought Joseph Bentonelli, Metropolitan Opera tenor, Helen Knox Spain, newspaper columnist, and Branch Rickey Jr. of the St. Louis Cardinals baseball team before its microphones.

Albany is also an extremely sports-minded community and consequently WGPC picks up both local and remote sports events of interest. In addition, it often sends a staff man to cover any outstanding news developments in the vicinity.

Besides the Monitor news, which is heard week days at 3 p. m., WGPC is served by a news organization catering exclusively to radio stations. Hardy Burt, who is program director, reads the Monitor news.

Though it began operation in Albany in July, 1934, WGPC is in a technical sense a "new" station, for on Dec. 1, 1936, it came on the air with a 100-watt RCA high-fidelity transmitter employing a vertical radiating mast. Its daylight range varies from 35 to 50 miles, according to the management, while the night-time area ranges from 20 to 35 miles. It serves a daylight audience of about 40,000 homes, or 160,000 listeners, and a night audience of 20,000 homes, or about 80,000 listeners.

Ownership of WGPC is vested in a corporation of which the majority of stock is held by J. W. Woodruff of Columbus, Ga. Hammond B. Smith is station manager; M. J. Adams Jr. is chief engineer, and Hardy Burt is program director.

Mr. Smith, appointed manager of WGPC in January, 1937, came from WSB, Atlanta, and WMC, Memphis, Tenn., before assuming his present position. A native of Memphis, Mr. Smith is an ex-amateur radio operator and graduate of Georgia Tech. Under his direction WGPC participated in the Red Cross drive for Ohio River flood funds and raised $1450 of the $5000 goal in only two programs.

WGPC operates on a frequency of 1420 kilocycles.

This is article number 58 in the series. The next will appear on Monday, April 5.

'Horror' No Key To Traffic Safety

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP)—In the opinion of W. H. Cameron, managing director of the National Safety Council, it's going to take something more than "horror publicity" to cut the nation's traffic toll.

"A flash in the pan" and "not very effective" were some of the words he used today in discussing such weapons as the much-discussed book, "And Sudden Death" in driving home the lesson of safety to the motoring public.

"More policemen on the road" is Mr. Cameron's answer.

"The average individual shies at the word regimentation," he said, "but he has to face it more and more in traffic controls. The individual must learn to obey traffic signs, not to jay-walk, and to observe speed limits when driving. There are going to be more policemen on the road to enforce speed laws."

Mr. Cameron sailed on the Bremen today to attend the International Safety Conference in Amsterdam.

TVA Verdict Appealed To U. S. Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP)—The Georgia Power Company asked the Supreme Court today for partial suspension of a Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals judgment which permitted the Tennessee Valley Authority to build new power lines and sell electricity in Georgia. Newton D. Baker of Cleveland and Walter T. Colquitt of Atlanta, attorneys for the power company, presented the petition to Justice Cardozo, who is in charge of the Georgia district.

Justice Cardozo told the attorneys he would refer the petition to the entire court. The justices probably will consider it in their conference tomorrow and may announce a decision on Monday. The petition said that "this case presents a head-on collision between two federal courts."

School Bands Win High Ratings In Florida Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla.—Sixteen school bands, twice as many as had ever before entered a state contest, made this city gay with music and color and added to the crowds here for the annual Seminole Sun Dance. All appeared in the opening parade and their music and drilling added to the festivities at the Sun Dance Grounds in Bethesda Park.

Competition under the direction of the Florida Bandmasters' Association was of several types. Concert work receiving "A" rating entitled winning bands to enter a national competition in June at Washington. Ensemble and solo awards carried medals as well as a right to appear in the national contest. Sweepstake awards from the Bandmasters' Association and cups from the City Recreation Department were offered for field work.

For concert work Sebring High School and Miami High School, competing in Class A, received "A" rating. Fort Pierce High School, Deland High School and Ocala High School, in Class B, and Vero Beach band in Class C, all made "A." The West Palm Beach Jay Cee band in Class D, received a similar grade, as did Class E contestants, the George Washington Junior High of Tampa and the Fort Pierce Junior Band.

In ensemble and solo awards the Sebring band won "A" awards in all competitions in which it had entrants. The Sebring group won five ensemble awards in quartet, woodwind quartet, brass ensemble, French horn quartet, and trombone quartet. Fifteen soloists from this group made A ratings.

So closely were the Fort Pierce and Deland High School teams matched in the field drill competition that both were given sweepstake awards and cups. Each had already tied for first in the concert contest in Class B. Fort Pierce had won the sweepstakes award in last year's contest. This band also has the distinction of two drum majors, Miss Margaret Harvey and Teddy Zuver. It was trained under a World War veteran, Harvey Zuver, and is directed by J. W. Crowley. The band has 82 members.

The Deland band was distinguished by a drum section, directed by John J. Haney, who formerly played the snare drum in Sousa's band.

Miss Madell Bunn received a cup for being the best drum major on the field. She lead the Vero Beach Band in a snake dance. Mrs. James W. Crowley is director of the band.

The West Palm Beach Band is the youngest but one in the State. It made a good showing with 84 members, trained by Frank G. Sturchio, many of them very young.

Virginia Museum Seeks $150,000 To House Art Works

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Virginia Museum of Fine Arts will be enlarged at an expenditure of $150,000 to provide additional space for its $3,500,000 art collection and for an auditorium, under plans of the board of directors.

The proposal is to erect wings on each end of the structure. Application already has been made to the Public Works Administration for a 45 per cent grant of the total cost, Thomas C. Colt Jr., director, said. The balance is expected by officials to be raised by contributions from citizens. Sheridan P. Gorman, State PWA director, said he thought the institution "stood a good chance of getting the money."

"I visited the museum today and was surprised at the crowded condition that exists," Mr. Gorman said. "There are beautiful paintings and other art objects on the floors with no place to put them.

"The institution is an asset to Richmond and to Virginia. If it is fortunate enough to get such a collection of treasures, adequate space should be provided to place them properly. Although Mr. Colt had described the condition to me, I was simply amazed to find that the need for more room is so acute."

The museum director said the board made application for the PWA grant sometime ago when word was received that the federal agency might cease making grants.

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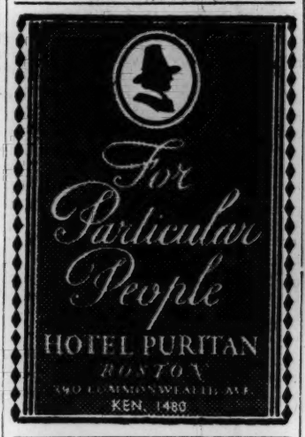

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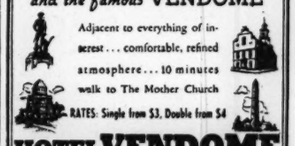

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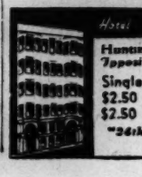

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Neptune, of Jaalam

DAVID CHENERY said tolerantly: "Before your time. You wouldn't remember any of them."

There were twelve men in this faded picture; they posed with stiffly folded arms, and their background was the *Neptune* handtub, its brass bell shining in the sun and all its scroll-work glittering. They wore crested leather helmets, and shirts with great numerals on the front, and broad white belts. Very bravely, very surely from behind their beards and mustaches they faced the camera. But one of them I did know; and when I pointed, and said confidently: "That's Rufe Holmes," David chuckled in surprise.

"Right," he said. And he named the others, unknown to me. "That," he speculated, "must have been in the late seventies. Now how'd you know Rufe?"

BUT IT WAS not this Rufe that I remembered. He was the youngest of this group, with a smooth boyish face and a determined scowl under a hat obviously too large for him. It was a different, an older Rufe that I had known, a Rufe connected with what must have been almost my first memory of Jaalam.

For it was from Rufe Holmes and this handtub *Neptune* that I drew my first ambition, an ambition that still comes back faintly when I am in the Square and the Town House fire whistle sends its long notes questing among the Jaalam hills. I still thrill to see the cars swiftly cluster, the three red machines swing out with motors thundering and sirens wailing their warnings. And still, as they slow to make the turn, and as Bricky Morgan's long arms wrest the great flat wheel, I must resist that impulse to swing out, to clutch a brass handrail and go careering with them, helmet cocked and buttoning my rubber coat with practiced ease. But that, I know, I shall never do. I may, and sometimes do—though this is sheer boasting—sit of long summer evenings in the opened firehouse doors. Our chairs tilt, our hat-brims are low on our noses, and we talk wisely of water-holes and hydrants and hose. But I am an outsider, a civilian, tolerated only as a member of the Prudential Committee and hence an ally of somewhat dubious value at Town Meeting time. The youngest rooky who shines brass outranks me. But still this ambition lingers faintly, and this Rufe Holmes, this fresh-faced youngster of a day before mine, is mixed with it inextricably. Small wonder, David, that I remember him.

WE DON'T HAVE firemen's musters these days. This must have been almost the last of them. And how vividly it all comes back! There was the Square, and the dusty streets, and the great old elm that then stood before the post office; there were hitching racks along the sidewalks, and more curly-brimmed derbies than you see today, and a forest of tall pantalooned legs through which we boys threaded our brisk and noisy way, intent upon seeing all, savoring all. A bob-tailed trolley car with open seats comes into this Square of memory and then, as a bell jangles twice, dwindles up the long curve of Lafayette Street. And all this, the Square dusty under the summer sun, the people, the bicycles in racks before the stores, was background for a pageant such as you never see nowadays. For in all the Square, and down the side streets, were glittering handtubs—the *Torrent* from Chesham, the *Deluge* of Medbury, others beyond count. They stood brave in glittering brass, shining in crimson paint; wheel spokes were picked out in black and gold, and the great coils of white hose were immaculate. And all the sidewalks, the hitching rails, the long porch before the old paper store, were bright with men in red shirts and crested helmets. They moved in majesty and hovering clouds of small boys.

NOW, THE EVENTS of that day run into a happy blur; I remember only dimly the foot races, the climbing contests, the brass band playing throatily on the old ball field, and Popcorn Johnny from Chesham doing a roaring trade in peanuts and pop. More clearly I recall the hose coupling contests, and the barking gun, and the men springing like sprinters from the mark, with the six-foot wheels of the hose reels bouncing behind. I remember them dropping out by twos, to throw themselves on couplings and wrestle with them, and the long, quavering cry of "Water!" running down the line, and a silver stream arching while the judges consulted their watches. Twice the men were too eager, and spray fanned in a diamonded pattern from ill-joined couplings; the crowd pressed back, calling and laughing, and crestfallen men coiled hose and wrangled. But most clearly of all do I remember their playing for distance.

I think, now, that all the other companies had taken their turns; as hosts, the Jaalam company came last. One after another they had drawn to the old water-hole where Willow Run vanished in the cool culvert under the road; one after another their long arching streams had made all Lafayette Street dark and wet. Where the streams broke in a final reaching spray of bright drops, the street was laid with long sheets of paper, and here the judges watched and measured. But the real interest, for boys, was at the other end, at the pumps. And here, at last, was the *Neptune* of Jaalam.

I REMEMBER THE men clustered along the thick, polished bars on either side, how they took their places, and hitched their belts, and joked, and then were grave. I remember Rufe Holmes climbing aboard the machine. He was no longer the bearded man who thrice a week drove a grocery team into our backyard, heaved out a round anchor and, while the gray horse nibbled the grass, talked pleasantly with my mother, his order book open and pencil busy. This was another, a glorified Rufe. The great white "3" shone on his red chest. A beaked brass eagle glared from his snowy helmet. Under his arm a golden trumpet gleamed, its battered lip a running flame of light. His pepper-and-salt beard jutted.

Thus I remember him; clearly I see the arch of his chest, the white, corded smoothness of his arms as he rolled up his sleeves, drew his belt tight, braced his feet. He looked left, right. He raised his arms, slowly; the brazen trumpet drew an arc of gold against the blue sky. They began to pump.

THEY BEGAN SLOWLY, with a measured clank, a slow alternate rise and fall of the two lines of men. Slowly the long white stretch of hose squirmed and came alive; it crept in the dust, and pulsed with the measured beat. And slowly, insensibly the measure mounted and quickened. There was a difference here from the playing of the others; they had sprung to quick and noisy action, and the men atop the machines had been shrill and wordy. But Rufe was silent. His arm swept, recovered; bright sweat beaded the foreheads of the men bending and recovering on the brakes; above the measured clank, the gurgle of water, you heard their hissing breaths. Then that came steadier; they had their second wind. And still slowly, incredibly, Rufe built up the measure. He faced up-street toward the distant silver ribbon of water arching in the sunlight, plunging down to shadow. It arched higher, and higher still; Rufe's arm swept in a wider, a quicker arc; the brazen trumpet streamed fire, and on his bared arm the corded bicep rose, flattened, rose swiftly.

Swifter and swifter still came that pulse. The handles shook, quivered, became a thing alive; the two lines of men became one intent. Up the long, sun-dappled road someone spread a fresh white sheet, and another. Rufe's bearded lips parted, with a gleam of white teeth. He crouched now, summoning that last ounce of endeavor. Faster moved the brakes, incredibly faster. Higher arched the silver stream. And then, suddenly, he tossed his arms and the brakes ran free. Men grinned, panting; they slumped to the curb with laboring chests; they mopped wet faces and looked up at Rufe. Up-street someone tossed his hat, whooped shrilly. Rufe said softly: "Well done, boys." And then he climbed down.

WHETHER *Neptune* OF Jaalam won or not, I have forgotten. I think they did. I hope they did. But so I remember Rufe Holmes; so, in my boyish memory, he stands against the sky and the elm tops stirring softly in the summer wind. Our viewpoint alters as we grow older and taller. Our angle of perspective flattens. We see men all on the same level. Only in boyhood, I think, do we see them against the sky, against the clean blue, lifting men above themselves, leading them to the limit of endeavor and beyond, leading them to do the incredible that is within their power.

Small wonder, David, that we remember our Rufe Holmes.

DANIEL CHASE

Early Twilight

Now, in the false blue spring of early twilight,
the city's tall stone mountains begin to flower;
yellow buttercups open along their windowed ridges
and the quiet rain washes them till they gleam like satin.
Below, in the valley orchards, the intricate branches
of the street lamps suddenly burst into flower and
as suddenly let their pale white petals fall.
On the level paths of this strange garden
raincoated figures in blue and green and yellow and red
move like windy tulips springing through the dusk.
A blue sign, tall and slender and wet with rain
is a shaft of delphinium—beautiful among
the red and yellow neon spires of hollyhocks;
and deep in the little alleys where no one walks,
with the rainy shadows about them like a shawl,
soft pools of water lie velvety and dark like rows
of gentle pansies, their small faces lifted
at the foot of the white stone mountains
here in the midst of a great city,
now, in the false blue spring of early twilight.

DOROTHY HOPE MCCRODEN.

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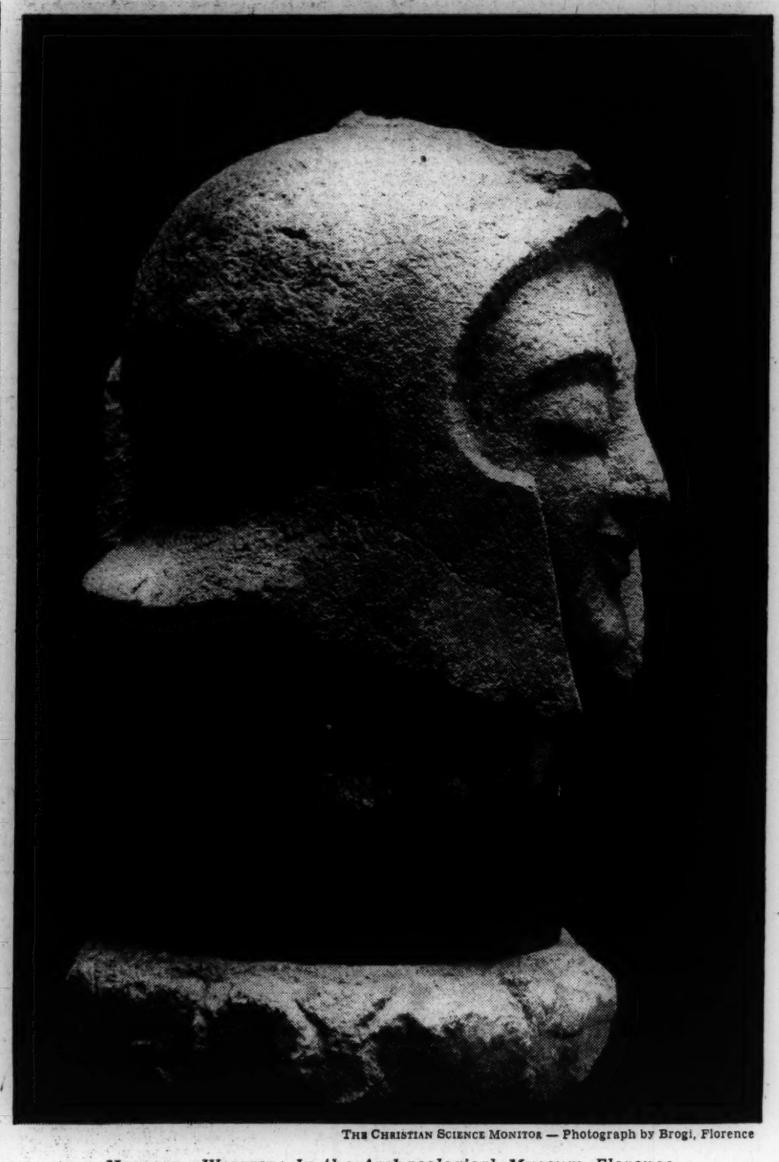

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Brogi, Florence

HEAD OF A WARRIOR: *In the Archaeological Museum, Florence*

THIS stone head, a remarkable example of Etruscan art, is among the most arresting of the many exhibits preserved in the Florentine Archaeological Museum. Cut in gray stone, with a broad simplicity which achieves the maximum of expression with the minimum of detail, this head is of immense antiquity. All the survivals of the Etruscan people—their cyclopean walls, their solemn paintings, the static calm of their sculptures, the delicate and decorative craftsmanship of their gold ornaments and their articles for domestic use—impress as the expressions and achievements of a strong and splendid people, highly civilized, highly developed in the mastery of the arts and crafts.

Described as the "Head of a Warrior,"—possibly on account of the casque-like headdress—this head might, from the form of the features, the calm line of brow and nose, the noble serenity of cheek and chin, enigmatically smiling mouth and lowered eye-lids, be equally well that of a poet or artist. The face, set in the close-framing casque, is expressive of an unutterable calm and pervaded by a brooding secret smile which seems to relate it to those subtly-smiling faces of Leonardo da Vinci.

Tuscany, the home of the Etruscans, has been for hundreds of years pre-eminently a region of art and of great artists, a center of culture, a treasury of supreme art works; and, whenever one spends an hour or so in any of the rich Etruscan collections of Italy, one realizes how natural this is, how deep-rooted is the origin of all that is finest in Tuscan art. For on this very soil, in and around the great Etruscan cities—Fiesole, Volterra, Cortona and the rest—three thousand years ago the same fundamental rules and characteristic qualities of art were being practiced, as governed and inspired the artists of the Renaissance. "Whether," wrote E. Grifi, "the Egyptians or Assyrians, Greeks or Phoenicians were the inspirers of Etruscan Art (on which point the authorities do not agree), it is certain that the people of Etruria astonished the world, about a thousand years before the Christian era, with the splendor of their monuments, the simple and original grace of their painting and sculpture and their wonderful skill in clay-modeling and iron-working." She adds that the Etruscans "had their own matured Art when the primitive populations of the peninsula hardly knew what the word meant."

Spring Comes First to the City

TRUDGING through the snow to the post office, on a brittle cold day of mid-March, we find a letter opening with a sentiment which amuses us: "A spring-like day in Chicago; it makes us think of Grand Marais."

Spring? In Grand Marais, it is two months and many thaws away. Our house, a quarter of a mile from the town road, is snowbound, this last week of March, the first day of Spring. The grindstone in the yard is just beginning, after many hours of sunshine, to show its rounded stone. The pump is still buried at intervals by fresh flurries of snow. True, there are bare patches of earth here and there on exposed knolls, but they only serve to enhance the whiteness and the deepness of the drifts of snow.

For five years we have lived in the country, from Vermont's Shaftsbury and Brattleboro to Massachusetts' Southfield and Sheffield, to Michigan's sand dunes on Lake Superior; and for five years our only pangs of nostalgia have come in the spring, at Easter. For spring comes first to the city.

In the south, even along the Ohio River, the coming of spring may be simultaneous in city and country. But in the north, in New England and along the Lakes, the official date of Spring's arrival is intolerably delayed. The earth is barren of any green save that which we cherish by faith. There are no birds but those which have stayed the winter. We know it is spring by the lengthening of the days. We may have our country supper without lamplight, and the saving of kerosene is noticeable. But the other evidences are all of winter.

Looking at the cold sparkle of the sun on the tranquil fields of snow, we think of spring in the city. There the snow has been hurried away by street-cleaners and a million home-makers. At least there are no drifts which require high galoshes and ski trousers for navigation! And, if the trees and city gardens do not blossom, many a city block blooms with a florist shop where violets, tulips and daffodils create a warm, if premature, sense of returning balmy days.

Our country children, always first to feel the subtle elixir of a new season, still wear snow suits, play with sleds and skis; while their city cousins fling wide their coats and pull off their hats in protest against maternal injunctions and skip rope, skinning their tender knuckles with marbles and jacks on the sidewalks. Marbles and jacks wait until May and June before they are popular in the country. The whirring ring of roller skates, mingled with happy young shouts and the hum of traffic, heard through open apartment windows, is remembered by us with wistfulness.

An artificial spring it may be in the city, kept alive in the hearts of city dwellers by means of hothouse posies, new hats, and sidewalks cluttered with children, in spite of winds that are cold and a sky that is drab; but we in the country think often of its charms, and we insist that spring comes late to us, after her spirit has first touched the urban places.

E. McF. V. D.

Befrieren

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

VERDEN trænger i Dag som i fordums Dage til en Frelser, trænger til noget, som vil frelse fra Sygdommens Plage, fra Synden og dens Sold, fra al den Nød og Elendighed, som følger med et materielt Begreb om Liv og Kærlighed, hvilket ender med Døden. I Bibelen kaldes Kristus Jesus Frelseren. Denne høje Betegnelse blev ham til Del, fordi hans Lære og hans Gerning bar Vidnesbyrd om et fuldkomment, frelsende Princip.

Ned gennem den kristne Tidsalder har Sandhedens Lys med sine Straaler efterhaanden bortjaget de Vantroens Skyer, som for saa mange af Jesu samtidige skjulte hans eksempelløse Godhed og hans Forløsermission. Den Forfølgelse, som under Bespottelse og Forhaanelse endte med Korsfæstelsen af Menneskesønnen, denne sagtmodige Kærlighedens Talsmand, betragtes i Dag som Menneskehedens største Misgerning. Det er ikke ualmindeligt, at Mennesker forestiller sig at have levet paa Jesu Tid, mens han vandrede paa Jorden, men det er dem umuligt som oplyste Kristne at forestille sig, at de ikke klart skulde have erkendt hans usigelige Kærlighed og agtet ham med den dybeste Ømhed og Ærefrygt. Havde de f. Eks. staaet iblandt Skarerne, da Pilatus spurgte (Matthæus 27:17): "Hvem ville I, at jeg skal løslade eder: Barabbas eller Jesus, som kaldes Kristus?" føler de sig forvisset om, at deres Stemmer havde runget i taknemmelig Erkendelse af Jesu fuldkomne Ret til Frihed. Dette Privilegium er ikke gaaet tabt! Vi har alle en Lejlighed, som stadig vender tilbage, til at vise Troskab mod den Kristus, som Jesus demonstrerede.

I Digtet "Julemorgen" lyder Mary Baker Eddys kærlige Ord (*Poems*, S. 29): "Du Kristus, evigt her og nær." Overalt i sine Skrifter aabenbarer hun Kristus, Sandheden, som Frelseren, den stedsenærværende, stedse milde Frelser, som altid venter paa, at vi skal erkende ham og bekende ham. Troskab mod den aabenbarede Sandhed vil frelse os fra alle det ondes Krav. I stedse-stigende Grad føres Bevis herfor af Kristen Videnskab. Hvad Kristus Jesus ved Guds Kraft fuldbyrdede, kan til alle Tider gøres, hvis vi giver Kristus, Sandheden, den højeste Plads i vor individuelle Forstaaelse og i vort Hjerte: "Det samme Sindelag være i eder, som ogsaa var i Kristus Jesus," sagde Paulus.

Modsætningen til det frelsende Princip er det formentlige dødelige Sind, som forsøger at udplyndre os. Paa Side 187 i Lærebogen, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* finder vi disse Ord: "Det dødelige Sinds Forestillinger udplyndrer og trælbinder det, og henfører derpaa dette Resultat til en anden illusorisk Personifikation, som man kalder Satan." Med en Frygtløshed, der udsprang fra Viden om Aandens Overherredømme, Materiens Uvirkelighed og det ondes Afmagt, har Mrs. Eddy blottet denne Ransmand og de skjulte Veje, ad hvilke han forsøger at vildlede Menneskeheden. Hun hævede bestandig sin Røst og gjorde Krav paa Intelligensens Rettigheder og paa Tilintetgørelsen af bedrageriske og svigefulde Forestillinger. Hun viede sit Liv ikke blot til at forklare Kristus, Sandheden, men ogsaa til i Praksis at føre Bevis for den frelsende Kraft deri.

Hvilken Befrier er ikke den aandelige Indsigt, som ser igennem det materielle Begrebs Slør og ind i den guddommelige Kærlighed, der opholder Mennesket som Guds Barn! Kristus er Kærlighedens Gave til alle Mennesker. Denne Gave er vor, ikke fordi noget Menneske ved egen Anstrengelse har gjort sig fortjent dertil, men fordi Sandheden omfatter alt og alle og er uforgængelig.

Det Spørgsmaal, som Pilatus stillede, kommer i Dag til os alle i vor stadige Vurdering af vor Næste: "Hvem ville I, at jeg skal løslade eder?" Fra dem, der endnu ikke har set Kristus, vil Svaret maaske lyde, som det fordum lød fra Skarerne: "Barabbas." Men hvad nu med dem, som gennem Kristen Videnskab har modtaget Aabenbaringen af den altomfattende Sandhed om Menneskets Fuldkommenhed? Nu er Tiden inde til at benytte sig af det Privilegium, det er at holde fast ved de Tanker, der er Kristus lig. Ved i ydmyg Lydighed mod Aabenbaringen at løfte vor Røst eller vore Tanker, vil vi midt i en Skare af det ondes Anklager med Klarhed kunne erkende ethvert Menneskes Ret til at give Udtryk for Kærlighed og Retfærd, det sande Herredømmes eneste Kendetegn.

Kanhænde vor Broder maa bære en Tornekrone i Form af Selvfordømmelse. Vil vi dertil yderligere føje vor Fordømmelse og saaledes trykke den Smerte, han allerede lider under, endnu fastere? Eller vil vi lette ham Byrden ved at sende ham en kærlig Tanke og prøve paa at løfte det Mørke, hvori han selv har hyllet sig, og vise ham vor Kærlighed til hans sande Jeg og vor Forstaaelse deraf?

"Min Sjæl lov Herren, og glem ikke alle hans Velgerninger! Han, som tilgiver alle dine Misgerninger og læger alle dine Sygdomme" (Salmernes Bog 103:2, 3). Hvilket Udtryk for den fuldkomne Barmhjertighed mod os og mod andre finder vi ikke i disse Ord! Ligesom Solen aldrig har hørt op med at udstraale Lys og Varme, skont den gennem alle Tider har skinnet paa den højeste Retfærdighed og den dybeste Uret, saaledes har Guds væsentlige Natur som det uforanderlige gode ingen Erkendelse af det onde, men udsender sin Velsignelse til alle; for i Sandheden genspejler alt, hvad der virkeligt er til, Hans Fuldkommenhed.

Det Nye Testamente fremhæver stærkt, at Gud sendte Sin Søn, Kristus Jesus, til Verden ikke for at fordømme, men for at frelse. Jesus hævdede, at hans Gerning kun var at frelse. Ved Lydighed mod Gud aabenbarede han Sønneforholdets aandelige Idé; og hans praktiske Demonstration tjente til at gengive Menneskene deres retmæssige Arvelod, Harmoni, Sundhed og Hellighed, som Uvidenhed og falske Forestillinger havde berøvet dem. Den selv samme Kristus, Sandhed, som Kristen Videnskab har vist os klarere ved det Lys, den kaster over Bibelen, fører atter Bevis for at være Menneskehedens Befrier, Menneskehedens fuldkomne Frelser.

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The Liberator

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE world today, as of old, is in need of a savior, of that which will save from the discomforts of disease, the penalties of sin, and all the want and woe of a material sense of life and love, which ultimates in death. In the Scriptures, Christ Jesus is called the Saviour. This distinction was accorded him because his teaching and practice bore witness to a perfect, saving Principle.

Throughout the Christian era the dissemination of the light of Truth has gradually dispelled the clouds of unbelief which hid from so many of Jesus' contemporaries his unparalleled goodness and redemptive mission. The persecution that, amid taunts and jeers, crucified that gentle exponent of Love, is today regarded as humanity's major crime. It is not unusual for individuals to imagine their having lived during the years of Jesus' ministry, and it is impossible for them to imagine, as enlightened Christians, that they would not have recognized his ineffable love and regarded him with tender reverence. Had they, for instance, been among the multitude when Pilate asked (Matthew 27:17), "Whom will ye that I release unto you? Barabbas, or Jesus which is called Christ?" they are confident that their voices would have rung out in grateful recognition of Jesus' perfect right to liberty. That privilege is not lost! Each one has an ever-recurring opportunity to be loyal to the Christ, which Jesus demonstrated.

In her poem "Christmas Morn" are Mary Baker Eddy's loving words (Poems, p. 29), "Dear Christ, forever here and near." Throughout her writings she unveils the Christ, Truth, as the Saviour, ever present, ever tender, ever waiting for recognition and acknowledgment. Loyalty to the revealed Truth will save us from all the claims of evil. Christian Science is proving this to be so in ever-increasing measure. What Christ Jesus accomplished through the power of God can be done in all ages if Christ, Truth, be accorded the supreme place in individual understanding and affection. "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus," said Paul.

Opposed to the saving Principle is supposititious mortal mind which would rob us. On page 187 of the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," we read, "The beliefs of the human mind rob and enslave it, and then impute this result to another illusive personification, named Satan." With fearlessness born of knowing the supremacy of Spirit, the unreality of matter, and the powerlessness of evil, Mrs. Eddy has exposed this robber and its hidden ways of deceiving mankind. Her voice was ever raised, demanding the rights of intelligence and the annihilation of fraudulent and defrauding beliefs. Her life was dedicated not only to a delineation of the Christ, Truth, but also to the practical proof of its saving power.

What a liberator is the spiritual discernment that looks through the veil of material sense to divine Love, which sustains man as God's child! The Christ is Love's gift to all. It is ours, not because a mortal by some effort of his own has deserved it, but because Truth is universal and imperishable.

To everyone today, in the constant appraising of his fellow man, comes the question asked by Pilate, "Whom will ye that I release unto you?" To those who have not yet seen the Christ, the answer may be as of old, "Barabbas." But what of the opportunity of those to whom Christian Science has revealed the universal truth of man's perfection? Now is the time to exercise the privilege of holding to Christlike thoughts. By the uplifting of voice or thought, humbly obedient to revelation, we may, in the very midst of a multitude of evil's accusations, realize each one's right to express love and justice, which alone represent true sovereignty.

It may be our brother is wearing a crown of thorns in the guise of self-condemnation. Do we add to this the weight of our condemnation, and thus press a little harder upon him the already suffering sense? Or does our touch ease his burden, as with loving thought we strive to lift the self-imposed darkness, and let him see our love for, and understanding of, his true self?

"Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits: who forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases" (Psalms 103:2, 3). What perfect compassion for ourselves as well as others is herein represented! As the sun has never withheld its expression of light and warmth, though it has shone upon the greatest good and the greatest wrong throughout all history, so God's essential nature of unchanging good takes no cognizance of evil, but blesses all with its beneficence; for in truth, all that really exists reflects His perfection.

The New Testament emphatically states that God sent His Son, Christ Jesus, into the world not to condemn, but to save. Jesus insisted that his mission was one of saving only. Through his obedience to God, he revealed the spiritual idea of sonship; and his practical demonstration served to restore to men their rightful heritage of harmony, health, and holiness, of which ignorant beliefs had robbed them. The same Christ, Truth, made clearer by the light that Christian Science throws upon the Scriptures, is again proving to be the liberator of mankind, its complete Saviour.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish)

Needles of Spring

THE needles of spring are sewing
stitches of color,
patterns of song.

MYRTLE E. GAGE

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

All the Daffodil Tones Greet the Paris Spring

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Yellow for Gaiety—In Many Shades

Honey, Mustard, Sulphur, Toffee—With Jackets and Redingotes for Every Need

By Elene Foster
Paris Fashion Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

The daffodils are out and never, it seems to me, have they been so lovely or so plentiful. All along the forest roads to Chantilly, Fontainebleau and St. Germain, stand gypsies and peasants laden with the yellow blooms urging motorists to buy for a franc enough golden glory to bring sunshine into the dullest room.

Small wonder that the Paris dressmakers are featuring yellow as the color, par excellence, for the spring; they simply can't get away from it! Yellow pullovers, yellow jackets, yellow topcoats, yellow tailored suits, yellow evening gowns, yellow gloves, hats, scarves and bags, ranging in color from the lightest shade in the heart of the daffodil to the darker tones of the outside petals. And starting with this primitive color, the manufacturers of materials, realizing that not every woman can wear the brilliant daffodil shade, have "tempered the wind to the shorn lamb" by softening the yellow to honey, mustard, sulphur, margarine, "toffee" and deep cream, all outstanding colors for the spring wardrobe.

Redingote Interpretations

At the moment, spring coats and tailored suits are uppermost in one's mind. Among the former, the redingote is the smartest and the most practical, as well, for it entirely covers the frock so that it can be worn with any color or type of dress. I have already told you of Creed's model in black grosgrain silk. Madame Schiaparelli makes a somewhat similar model in black alpaca, a bit more elaborate than Creed's, with full skirt, very wide lapels and big patch pockets. Robert Piguet is showing a smart, black cloth redingote which laps well over at the front and is fastened at the side, from neck to waist, with big, brass clips. The fitted coat has almost completely replaced the loosely hanging one, even in tweed. Marcel Rochas, for example, is showing fitted models in plaid or checked tweeds, some single and some double-breasted, worn with plain, tailored, jersey frocks.

Black is the usual color for the spring redingote and light woolen materials — crepons, lightweight broadcloths (with a dull finish) alpaca, grosgrain, ottoman and Bedford cord are the fashionable materials.

Corselet-Topped Skirt

Tailored suits have narrow skirts, 13 or 14 inches from the floor, often with an inverted pleat low down at the front or back, and short, single-breasted jackets, "nipped in" at the waistline and with broad, but not exaggerated, shoulders. The "corselet-topped" skirt makes its reappearance in several of the houses, reaching an inch or two above the waistline, sometimes worn with a narrow leather belt, but, more often, without one. This is practical when a tucked-in blouse is worn for it prevents any "parting company" between the blouse and skirt. Creed makes an especially high corselet top for golf skirts, to "make assurance doubly sure" when the arms are raised.

Pipings of gay, striped or checked silk are used by Creed on the jackets of tailored suits in navy blue or black. These outline pockets, fronts, wrists and revers and, in some models, are carried around the edge of the jacket as well. Marcel Rochas and Madame Schiaparelli put appliqués of leather in scroll designs on the front and pockets of tailored jackets and the latter often embellishes these with little "blobs" of white paint (like the leather decoration on the handles of the handbag in the photograph).

Bright-colored jackets in cyclamen, hyacinth blue, yellow or magenta are worn with skirts or frocks of dark colored woolens or with checks and plaids of harmonizing colors.

Youthful and Useful

Captain Molyneux is showing charmingly youthful costumes in black or navy blue woolen crepe, which consist of a frock with a full gored or kilted skirt, a plain bodice fastened with flat, black buttons (sometimes this is in two pieces like the jumper-suit) with a touch of white piqué at the neck and wrists, a belt of the same material and a snug, plain, short jacket. In several of the houses (notably Patou) the bolero replaces the longer jacket, worn either with a tailored frock or with woolen skirt and bright-colored blouse.

And blouses—again yellow comes to the fore in both plain and printed materials. Rodier has a new material of soft wool in narrow, rainbow stripes which is popular for blouses and scarves and for evening gowns, as well. Plaid, checked and flowered taffetas, printed woolens and silk crepes and cravat silks are used in bright shades and white blouses with dainty frillings and shirrings in fine linen, organdie and Swiss muslin as well as crepe-de-chine are again in high favor. The majority of the new blouses have a short, plain sleeve, reaching halfway between the shoulder and elbow.

More Tailory

With the warmer weather "in the offing," it may be well to consider the woolen street frock. The simple, strictly tailored type is always in fashion and this year's models are even more "tailory" than usual. The favorite model is built on princess lines, fitted in at the waist and with a slightly gored skirt with a piping of white braid, crepe or piqué extending up the front (like that shown in the Molyneux photograph). Sometimes the trimming ends in a scroll or whirl at each side of the neck. Molyneux belts his models with the same material, other designers omit the belt. The sleeves of these frocks may be three quarter length and bell shaped or they may have a plain, tight, elbow sleeve. With a perky hat, long white gloves and a nosegay of white flowers tucked at the side of the belt, this makes a smart costume for the street, luncheon or tea.

Speaking of Hats

And speaking of hats, this is a subject on which it is difficult to generalize for no sooner does one decide that the general characteristic is a low, flat crown, than a vision of Madame Schiaparelli's high-crowned sailors and cloth turbans shaped like the funnel of a steamship pop into one's mind. However, these are the exceptions for as a general rule, hats have low crowns. Sailors with a very low crown and brim narrow and straight or wider and turned up like a wash-basin or down like a mushroom have the center of the stage at the moment and toques of the "pillbox" type with fluttering veil and a litle knot of flowers, fruit or feathers, are second in favor. Then, of course, there is Schiaparelli's flower basket which is the "talk of the town."

The Flower-Basket Hat by Schiaparelli. The Model Shown Here Is in Shiny Black Straw With Nodding Spring Flowers. The Suit of Black Wool Is Belted With the Same Material Tied in Front in a Bow-Knot. The Blouse Is of White Crepe With a Draw-String Neck and Short Sleeves

'Mother, I Think It's the Geraniums'

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Commuting 40 miles both morning and evening not only was robbing the major wage earner of sufficient leisure and rest for himself, but was also robbing the other members of our family of his companionship. It was therefore decided to give up our pleasant and well-loved little Home on the Hill in favor of a town apartment.

The actual moving was simplified by the fact that most of the furniture was built in. Therefore we needed to move, beside ourselves, very little except our dishes and foodstuffs, books, and clothes—and the puppies.

Too soon came the morning when we watched the little honeysuckle by the porch wave us goodbye. Evening found us settled in our new home. Curtains at the windows. Telephone connected. Puppies in a warm shaded corner. An evening paper ordered. A warm supper ready.

By the move we had exchanged wood box and range for steam heat, kerosene lamps for electric lights, and from our windows we saw, instead of wide pasture and oak trees silhouetted against a western hill, the urban view of street lamps, house roofs, and a few triangles of sky.

The first days passed quickly with a number of adjustments to be made. But the feeling lingered that we were not at home. Give us time, I thought. We need time to get used to these changes, to accept them as bits of our living, to find a certain familiarity in the big front door and the flights of stairs we share with our neighbors We are still unconsciously clinging to the bordered path and the single-paned door that led to the privacy of our little Home on the Hill. A little more time, perhaps—

One evening Janet ran in from school, laid down her homework, and, as if in answer to a question, said thoughtfully, "Mother, I think it's the geraniums. Why didn't we bring them with us? They would have helped us feel at home!"

The geraniums! Of course. What a real difference they would make. We had set them out in plots by the little house for the summer months, and had moved away before time to take them in again. You may guess that the first half-holiday found us back at the little Home on the Hill, down on our knees, our hands in the good, rich earth, lifting geraniums. And they, being both companionable and versatile, not only made us feel at home in the new apartment, but made themselves at home by sending out tender new shoots, more blossoms, and by touching the little casement curtains lovingly.

Now, at 10 past 6, instead of 7:15, Janet calls happily, "Daddy's here, Mother." Often as I start taking hot, good-smelling food from the oven, there flashes uppermost in my thinking a most delightful triumvirate—home, the ones I love, and geraniums! D. K.

From Cannes Comes This Photograph of a Spring Ensemble by Molyneux. The Tailored Frock Has a Piping of White Crepe Down the Front and the Loose Sleeves of the Long Coat Are Faced With the Crepe. A Nosegay of Snowdrops Adds a Springlike Touch. The Pillbox Toque Is of Navy Blue

Colored Bubbles For Kiddies to Blow

When blowing bubbles, add some of the vegetable coloring that sits on your pantry shelf. The children will enjoy them for a change and they can blow a few of each color. If glycerine has been added as well, the bubbles should last long enough for there to be a set of rainbow bubbles floating in the air.

Similarly, color may be added to the sand box. Beside the sand box stand three or four smaller boxes with a little sand, so colored, that may be used as ornaments or trimmings to the articles made of the ordinary sand.

If you have not enough vegetable coloring for this, by adding a little bluing the sand will become blue, light or dark according to how much you use. Beet juice will make shades from pink to deep red.

A few little extra touches of this nature and you will rarely have to wonder where your children are playing, for their own yard and their own sand box will prove so attractive that not only will they play there themselves, but the neighbor's children will wish to come as well, and consider it a privilege for which they must pay by being on their best behavior. L. B.

How About a Loom Room?

In Which to Conduct a Home Business in Weaving

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Hand work is always at a premium and if one is located where people can indulge their tastes for the beautiful there is great possibility in the business of hand loom work. Today many people like to fill their time with some handicraft and the table mats, scarfs, afghans and table runners made on looms of various kinds appeal to many a woman who likes beauty on her person or in her home. A business can be conducted in the home if there is a room one can use for this purpose. Here the customers will find looms set up, ready to have their orders worked out for them or ready to be rented if they wish to make their own articles.

A woman can add to her income by stocking her place of home business with a supply of yarns and cotton thread used in loom-made articles. If a person comes in and is intrigued by the lovely coverlets she sees while she is buying a table runner for a wedding gift, she may have her interest aroused enough to plan to rent a loom for lessons and daily work. Here in this room she will find others at work, one on a simple scarf as the beginning of her work, another making a lovely handbag, and still another starting a luncheon set in gay colors. It is fascinating to many to work and visit with others who are doing the same kind of work, and many women who have no eye for color combinations can obtain expert instruction to help them get the desired effect.

Every time a loom is idle the woman can start a piece of work in order that her stock of saleable material can be kept up and bring in further income. Her stock in trade may also include some looms for sale so that people who cannot leave their homes may start some of this fascinating art. The sale of the looms, together with the cottons or yarns for doing the work, adds materially to the net income of the plan.

Studying the art of various nations as portrayed in their beautiful hand-woven materials will interest the woman who engages in this way of making money in her home. She will find that Scandinavians had their own original designs, while the Germans had an altogether different type of procedure in working in colors. As in any other work of art, the woman so engaged will find she must be on the alert to study period work and to visit museums.

Lovely hand-woven baby afghans, roomy shopping bags, runner scarfs and warm mufflers will probably prove to be the most salable articles, but often some customer will order a bedspread or a luncheon set.

No woman need feel she must start out with an expensive equipment in this field. Often interest can be aroused with a small amount of finished work, a supply of materials and only a few looms of various sizes.

Gift seasons of the year will need special preparation, as such work is popular for gifts. But an all-the-year-around trade will be found to be the rule, since the articles made are useful as well as beautiful, and many women are turning again to hand work as a way of using their leisure time. M. C. R.

(This is the sixth in a series of articles telling how various women have found successful ways of earning money at home. Previous articles ran Oct. 7, Nov. 11, Dec. 11, Jan. 15, and Feb. 3.)

Summer Flowering Bulbs for Spring Planting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lancaster, Penna.

GARDENING

Bulbs of all kinds constitute one of the most important adjuncts of any garden whether it be large or small and when spring comes round with the tangy smell of green things growing, the tardy gardener who has neglected or forgotten to plant tulips, hyacinths, crocus and narcissus bulbs in the fall should not waste time in regret but should try to recover the effect of the fresh and vibrant colors of bulbous plants in the garden by planting the summer-flowering bulbs.

Bulbs bloom on regular schedule. One of the greatest assets of those that bloom in summer is their color filling in between seasons that without them would be quite uninteresting. These tender and half hardy bulbs will not winter in northern gardens and should be lifted in the fall when foliage has withered and stored in a frost proof place.

The Montbretias

Among these desirable summer bulbs are the Montbretias. There are numerous species from South Africa and many handsome garden hybrids. The Montbretias bloom from late July till frost and have spikes of waxy flowers ranging in color from yellow through orange to scarlet. As cut flowers they last for a long time. Among the lovely named varieties are Apricot Queen; Prometheus, red and orange; Fire King; Joan of Arc, golden yellow and crimson; Pocahontas, coppery scarlet; and Hades, vermilion shot with gold. The Montbretias grow from 15 to 30 inches high and should be planted three inches deep in rich sandy soil. They may be planted close together for clumps in the garden or six inches apart if planted in rows for cutting.

The Tigridias

Another important class of summer-flowering bulbs is the Tigridias. They come from Mexico, Central and South America and are relatives of the Iris. The Tigridias give brilliant tawny spotted blossoms. Their colors embrace white, yellows, oranges, and reds, and all of the flowers are heavily spotted in contrasting shades. The flowers last for a day only, but there is a succession of bloom. Sometimes a Tigridia will blossom steadily for a month or six weeks. The plants grow 26 inches high. Bulbs should be planted three inches deep and six inches apart. When lifted in the fall they should be stored in a warm place with the foliage left on.

There are also many species of lilies which may be planted in the spring. The spring-planted lilies will bloom later the first season than the fall-planted ones; otherwise there is no difference. By planting the same species spring and fall the flowering period may be considerably extended. The Madonna lily demands fall planting only.

Lilies to plant in the spring are Auratum, Croceum, dauricum, elegans, hansoni, henryi, regale, sargentiae, speciosum varieties, tigrinium, and umbellatum. All these bulbs are hardy and once planted in the garden in suitable locations will thrive and become permanent inhabitants — barring mice, moles and disease. Most gardeners have experienced great difficulty in keeping Auratums in the garden. The first summer finds the plant burdened with gorgeous flowers of white and gold, whose haunting fragrance permeates the whole garden, but often the plant does not appear the second year, to the great disappointment of the gardener. Sometimes the reason for this is that the bulb has been planted in a soil too heavy and damp. The natural habitat of the Auratum is the volcanic detritus of Japan's Fuji. Planting the bulb in a mixture of sand and gravel, with bone meal sprinkled on in the spring as a top dressing, should help preserve the Auratum bulbs for several seasons at least.

Summer Hyacinth

The summer hyacinth (Boltonia candicans) is a summer flowering bulb every gardener should know. It is a handsome plant coming from South Africa and growing from three to four feet high. The large, creamy, bell-shaped flowers are borne on drooping stalks. It is always better to treat this bulb as an annual and purchase a new supply of bulbs each year, as it is temperamental about blooming a second season. The bulbs are very inexpensive.

Other summer bulbs — Tuberoses, Caladiums, Peruvian Daffodils and Tuberous Begonias all fit into the garden, adding to it grace and beauty after the early spring-flowering bulbs have passed. L. H. M.

Favorite Recipes in Our Family

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Indiana

Dear Editor:

The following are three favorite recipes with our family:

Orange Cookies

Beat
4 eggs. Add
2½ cups brown sugar. Sift
2 cups flour and measure. Add to flour
1 teaspoon salt
14 candy orange slices, cut up, and
1 cup black walnut meats, and add to eggs and sugar. Spread on cookie sheet and bake 10 minutes at 350° F. Cut in squares.

Orange Bread

1 cup orange rind, cut fine and grind. Pour cold water over this and bring to boil. Repeat three times. Drain well. Add
1 cup brown sugar
2 tablespoons butter. Cool. Mix
1 cup white sugar
2 eggs
½ teaspoon salt.
Put together. Add
1 cup milk
3 cups flour sifted with
3 level teaspoons baking powder.
Bake in bread pan 50 minutes at 325° F.

Tuna and Celery Soufflé

Combine in top of double boiler
4½ tablespoons quick-cooking tapioca
1¼ teaspoons salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
1 cup finely cut celery
2 cups milk. Place over rapidly boiling water, bring to scalding point (allow 3 to 5 min.) and cook 5 min., stirring frequently. Add
1 cup flaked tuna fish.
Remove from boiling water; let cool slightly. Add
3 egg yolks, beaten until thick and lemon colored, and mix well. Fold into
3 egg whites, stiffly beaten. Turn into greased casserole. Place in pan of hot water and bake in moderate oven 50 to 60 minutes, or until soufflé is firm. Serves eight. (Mrs.) E. G. F.

The Recipes on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

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Business and Industry

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Commerce and Finance

Soviet Seeking Stronger Ruble With Hard Base

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The final forcible destruction of both Right and Left Communist opposition factions in Soviet Russia has cleared the way for unopposed application of Joseph Stalin's theory that Soviet money should be provided with a hard base and strengthened by every possible means for an indefinite period. Soviet money, according to this theory, is like the Soviet state. It will disappear only after it has become stronger; the stronger it becomes, the better chance it has to disappear.

All communists agree that money will have no place in a communist society. But Soviet leaders do not claim to have a communist society at present; the current system is described as "socialism, or the first phase of communism." Factional controversies have centered around the role of money during this preliminary period. The nature of these controversies, and the present interpretation of Soviet money, are outlined in detail by the Kremlin's spokesman, G. Kozloff, in the magazine Bolshevik.

Nationalized Banks

Immediately after seizing power, the Bolsheviks nationalized banks, and "thus turned the money system against capitalism." The three years of inflation which followed "served to expropriate the reserves of the bourgeoisie." Then the first controversy arose. One faction wanted inflation to continue; Lenin, supported by Stalin, demanded money reforms. When the reforms were imposed, "the bourgeoisie were confident that money had again become a tool of the capitalists."

But even by 1924, said Mr. Kozloff, Soviet money had assumed new functions. The stabilized valuta permitted introduction of order in state enterprises and widened state control. Between 1924 and the present the Soviet state, using Soviet money, accomplished what no other European country has done by re-constructing old and building new industries without foreign loans or credits.

Soviet money was used to drive money-lenders from agricultural villages and private traders from cities. The state used money to create socialism and "turned it against capitalism." While the Leftists opposed the money reforms of 1923-4, the Rights opposed Stalin's industrialization plans beginning in 1928. They urged import of more consumption goods, "which would have undermined Soviet valuta." But Stalin adhered to his plans, and industrialized Russia with little foreign assistance. Mr. Kozloff does not mention that he accomplished this only by imposing such severe sacrifices upon the population that privation became almost universal for years.

Have Use for Money

The limited supplies of food and clothing were rationed by a card system, cards being issued to favored groups. The Lefts welcomed this system, said Mr. Kozloff, as a true Communist form of distribution. But Stalin had no idea of making this system permanent, and abolished it in 1935, after the party had succeeded in strengthening money and its role in socialist economy.

"For a long period," explained Mr. Kozloff, "we shall still have to use money as an instrument to develop Soviet trade, to keep economic accounts, to assure state control, to strengthen the connections between town and country. . . . We have not yet solved all the problems of money accounting, which is a special method of accounting control."

He added that the ruble must be persistently strengthened and provided with a wider hard base. By increasing the trade turnover more rapidly than money in circulation, the ruble's purchasing power is increased. In 1936, the trade turnover increased 31 per cent, while money in circulation increased only 19 per cent.

Ruble Stronger

"Soviet money has become the strongest valuta in the world," asserted Mr. Kozloff. "During the world economic crisis, the strongest capitalist valuta, supporting itself upon huge gold reserves, nevertheless passed through a sharp crisis and had to be devalued. The planned character of Soviet economy permits security for Soviet valuta which is not possible for any capitalist valuta. The monopoly of internal trade and the regulation of trade between the Soviets and other countries makes Soviet valuta independent of capitalist valuta. This is reinforced by an increase in gold reserves and an active trade balance."

This makes it fairly clear that the Soviets have no intention of stabilizing Soviet valuta on foreign exchanges, and intend to get along as they have done for years without appreciable imports of consumption goods.

"As a socialist weapon," concludes Mr. Kozloff, "money will serve to increase labor efficiency and social wealth, to create conditions for distribtuion according to communist principles." At the time admittedly far distant, when such conditions have been created, then money will disappear completely."

Machine Tool Orders Show Steep Decline

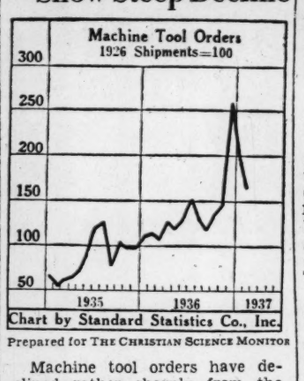

Chart by Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Machine tool orders have declined rather sharply from the record high levels established last December, but the outlook for the industry is still highly promising. Both domestic and foreign orders received in February were lower than the January totals, with the former showing the greatest recession.

The decline was expected, however, because of the heavy forward buying late last year for the purpose of avoiding price increases and possible delay in delivery. Demand for machine tools is expected to be maintained at present relatively high levels, at least until the summer.

Not only is there a constant normal replacement demand for this type of equipment, but current labor trends are forcing industry to replace worn and obsolete machinery as well as comparatively up-to-date machinery, in order to increase operating efficiency.

Exchange Members' Trading 21.39 P. C. Of Total Turnover

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission said transactions by members of the New York Stock Exchange for their own accounts amounted to 21.39 per cent of total exchange transactions during the week ended March 6.

Member trading on the New York Curb Exchange amounted to 15.35 per cent.

The Stock Exchange members sponsored 6.89 per cent of the transactions initiated on the floor, and 5.86 per cent of the transactions initiated off the floor, while specialists trading for their own accounts accounted for 8.64 per cent of the total.

The commission said the round-lot volume for the week was 16,513,920 shares, or 11.2 per cent larger than reported on the ticker, and the Curb Exchange volume was 3,888,635 shares, or 7.4 per cent larger than the ticker report.

Car Loadings Gain Continues; 23.5 P. C. Increase Over 1936

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 761,109 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended last Saturday.

This was an increase of 1840 cars, or 0.2 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 166,320 or 28 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 144,589, or 23.5 per cent compared with two years ago.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This Week	Incr. Last Week	Over Year Ago
Miscellaneous freight	318,490	4,448	56,231
Less than car lot merchandise	170,216	*1,141	13,938
Coal	171,814	*402	77,893
Grain and grain prods	28,245	*1,236	*1,321
Livestock	10,821	*961	*1,356
Forest products	38,173	786	8,331
Ore	12,014	1,069	7,311
Coke	11,336	*723	5,248

*Decrease.

American Water Works Net Increases in Year

NEW YORK (AP)—American Water Works and Electric Co., Inc., and subsidiaries, in the annual pamphlet report showed 1936 net income of $4,749,846, equal to $1.58 a common share, compared with $3,494,430, or $1.32 a share for 1935.

Net income of the company alone, or actual income which the company received and which was available for payments of dividends on its common stock totaled $2,141,536, equal to 42 cents a share. This compared with $2,200,981, or 57 cents a share in the previous year.

Pointing out the consolidated statement of earnings was larger than actual earnings of the company alone, the report said this wide difference in net income between the two statements is due to the fact that the entire earnings of each subsidiary available for dividends on its common stock owned by the company "cannot always wisely be paid out as dividends."

The company's subsidiaries operate in 16 states, mainly in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland, Virginia and Ohio.

Subsidiaries, the report said, generated and sold the largest amount of energy for any one year in the system's history.

Output of Cotton Goods During 1936 Highest Since 1927

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the year 1936 the production of woven cotton materials totaled over 8,500,000,000 yards, the highest since 1927, and exceeding the 1935 level by 20.7 per cent, according to the sixth annual survey of the industry by the Association of Cotton-Textile Merchants of New York.

This improvement, however, was accompanied by a sharp contraction of equipment, the number of spindles in place dropping to a point only slightly above the figure for 1907.

Demand Uncovers Shortages

"The dominant influence in the progress of the cotton-textile industry last year was the continuous strength of demand forces," according to W. Ray Bell, president of the association. "In primary market activity, these forces were particularly powerful because the assertion of expanded purchasing power uncovered shortages of reserve stocks and depleted inventories in all the customary reservoirs of distribution channels."

Production of woven cotton goods during the year amounted to 8,573,457,000 yards, as against 7,101,542,000 in 1935; 8,541,546,000 in 1929, and 8,890,415,000 in 1927. Exports rose slightly from 186,565,000 in 1935 to 200,501,000 in 1936, while imports almost doubled over those of the preceding year. The total in 1936 was 114,186,000 yards, of which 77,000,000 yards came from Japan, as against 63,674,000 in 1935.

"Under terms of a recent agreement," Mr. Bell pointed out, "a further increase of 75,000,000 to 100,000,000 square yards may be expected in the current year. This will have the practical effect of nearly balancing imports and exports, unless some unforeseen change develops in the latter."

Domestic Use Up 25 P. C.

There was an increase of about 25.7 per cent in domestic consumption of raw cotton over 1935 to approximately 3,463,528,000 pounds. Excepting the 1927 record of 3,587,733,000 pounds, this was the highest domestic consumption for the last 15 years.

During the last half of the year, 1929 employment figures were surpassed. Current statistics show more than 450,000 workers employed against the March, 1929, level of 437,000, which was the highest for any month of that year. Recent wage increases on top of those effected in 1936 "will probably lift the pay-roll item to the highest record for the 10-year period," Mr. Bell said.

"Should the present business improvement continue without serious interruption," Mr. Bell said, "the substitution of new machinery for old will assume large proportions."

Ball Is Reported Seeking Buyer For Midamerica Corp.

CLEVELAND (AP)—Claiming negotiations are "actively under way" for sale of Midamerica Corporation by George A. Ball, Muncie, Ind., millionaire, the Plain Dealer said Mr. Ball may visualize the $3,000,000,000 Van Sweringen empire controlled by Midamerica "as a potential liability instead of an asset to his estate."

The newspaper, after reaching an authoritative source, said "it was thought possible that Mr. Ball, a multi-millionaire without his Van Sweringen empire, had given serious consideration to what might happen if an inheritance tax were levied against his Midamerica fortune.

"His Midamerica stock, naturally, is not cash, but an inheritance tax which in this case would be enormous and would have to be paid in cash. To make such a payment possible, it undoubtedly would be necessary to sell or liquidate Midamerica."

The Plain Dealer said, "If no buyer for the property as a whole were on hand at the time and liquidation became necessary, it is not unlikely that throwing the stocks held by Midamerica on the market at one time might so depress the market for them that the proceeds of their sale would not be so great as the inheritance tax.

"Were that to come about, it would be necessary to dip into the rest of Ball's estate to pay the tax. In other words, Ball may visualize Midamerica as a potential liability instead of an asset to his estate."

The Indiana millionaire, who with George A. Tomlinson purchased control of the 21,000-mile network for something over $3,000,000, has an estimated $10,000,000 gross profit on the year-and-a-half-old transaction which a New York source said he planned to devote to charity. Mr. Tomlinson is a Cleveland shipping magnate.

Proposed New Offerings

Reynolds Spring Company has filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington on an offering of 58,000 shares of $1 par common stock and 58,000 warrants. The 58,000 shares, at present unissued, will be offered to common stockholders in the ratio of one share for every five shares now owned.

The Monarch Machine Tool Company, Sidney, Ohio, has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement relating to a proposed offering of 21,600 shares of no-par common stock. Of these shares, 12,000 are to be sold by the company to F. Eberstadt & Co., Inc., New York, and Hawley, Huller & Co., Cleveland, underwriters. The proceeds of the sale will be used to reimburse the company for expenditures in connection with the recent construction and installation of additional manufacturing facilities, and to provide additional working capital.

Street Points Out Weaknesses In Douglas' Attack on Bankers

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The charges which Commissioner William O. Douglas of the Securities and Exchange Commission made to a startled Bond Club luncheon meeting last week, and which immediately became the sensation of the week in Wall Street, are still being discussed with asperity in the Street. Their meaning is clear. Commissioner Douglas made no bones about implying that the investment banking business in Wall Street is full of rackets to which the Commission would love to take a broom if it knew how.

Although the investment bankers were really surprised, there have been forewarnings of the Commission's ambitions. For example in a widely quoted article in the Saturday Evening Post of Jan. 16, 1937, Mr. Joseph Kennedy, former chairman of the Commission, cited a number of specific illustrations of what Mr. Douglas was driving at last Wednesday.

Underwriting Profits

After a rather lengthy and not too good-tempered diatribe against the business men who refused to climb on the Roosevelt bandwagon last fall, Mr. Kennedy cited "some examples of the workings of the present system." Though he did not name names, the first illustration was obviously that of Morgan Stanley & Co., and the refunding of American Telephone and affiliate companies' bonds. His charge was that, although the issues were sold with a bankers' spread of two points, the grade of the offerings and the condition of the market would have made it possible for them to have been sold at a one-point spread.

By contrast he stated that a number of offerings of small New England utility companies, where state laws required competitive bidding among bankers, brought unexpectedly high prices to the companies, and were sold at a very small spread. Indicated among these was an offering of Public Service of New Hampshire, bought and distributed by a syndicate headed by Halsey Stuart, and an issue of New England Power 3¼s bought at competitive bidding by a Lehman Brothers syndicate and sold to the public at 103½, a spread of only one point.

He also referred to certain offerings of industrial debentures handled profitably in 1935 by Salomon Brothers & Hutzler at a spread of less than a point, and implied that such offerings had to be discontinued on account of a boycott by other investment banking firms. He also charged by inference that Byllesby control was unnecessarily and selfishly responsible for the Standard Gas & Electric System having to take recourse in 77B bankruptcy in 1935.

Hits Control of Patronage

The core of the criticism of established investment banking practice is the customary tieup or permanent financial relationship between certain banking houses and certain corporations. Once a corporation finances, the house that gets the initial business usually sews up future business for itself. Contracts used to do this specifically for periods of ten years or longer. If it gets around the Street that a certain company is preparing to finance, everybody knows what house will head the syndicate, and nobody else even tries to break in. Like the old factor who used to do all the cotton mill's financing, the investment banking house that once serves a corporation sees to it that in future it shall have whatever financial business the corporation has to arrange in Wall Street.

Perhaps the heart of what Professor Douglas had to say at the Bond Club was in the following paragraphs:

"With control (of business), underwritings as well as other patronage are commonly assured. These emoluments cover a wide range—depositaryships, paying agencies, indenture trusteeships, registrarships, stock transfer agencies, brokerage accounts, protective committees, and sometimes even the minutiae such as printing and stationery.

"Those who are in a position to control cannot and do not always absorb all of these themselves; they frequently dispense them to others in return for favors received or favors expected.

"Nor can many of these emoluments be classified as illegitimate; nor are they always exploited. But the weakness in the situation lies in the fact that he who is in such a dominant position is not on competitive ground; he is dispensing the patronage of a monopoly. . . . Furthermore, he may frequently levy toll on the company with little or no economic justification."

Suggest Practical Cure

The most practical cure for this situation which critics like Professor Douglas seem to have in mind is to have corporations wishing to enter the money market prepare their offerings themselves and then ask for bids from underwriter syndicates. This is now the current practice in the case of municipal and state offerings, and railroad equipment trust issues.

The investment bankers assert that this would be unsatisfactory because industrial corporations are not qualified to know what sort of offerings to prepare. The peculiar needs of the money market at any time are best known by established investment bankers.

The relationship between investment banker and corporation is, furthermore, compared to the continuous relationship between a corporation and its commercial banker, or between an individual and his lawyer or his architect.

It is asserted that corporate financing requirements are not comparable to tax-exempt and railroad equipment offerings. Corporate offerings, it is said, need custom tailoring; the others can be offered readymade, like Western Union birthday greetings.

Critics are far from willing to accept these explanations. While they do not go so far as to assert that corporate offerings can be cut and dried and turned out like automobiles off an assembly line, they do say that most corporations, particularly the large established corporations whose earnings statements, balance sheets, etc., are well known in financial circles, could easily draw up their own offerings. They point to such cases as the two referred to by Mr. Kennedy, which were required in each case by state law.

Douglas Holds Up Ideal

So far, the critics appear to have the best of the argument, since the ideal system of competitive bidding which they propose is better than the actual present system of investment banker control of corporate financing, if for no other reason than that any ideal system is better than any actual system of anything.

However, some of the specific proposals of Commissioner Douglas seemed to open rather wide gaps in his general attack. For example, he suggested that one of the perquisites of investment control of corporate finance, underwriting fees, was being abused, and ought to be segregated from distribution of corporate offerings, and in many cases prohibited. Underwriting is, of course, a function distinguishable from distribution of new securities, being a form of insurance that the offering will be sold. But if certain issues were permitted to be underwritten while others were not, the investing public would very quickly spot the difference, to the disadvantage of the underwritten issues. Underwriters, moreover, before charging their commissions, would have a good deal to say about the price of the offering which they were undertaking to insure.

As a further criticism of this proposal, it is said that underwriting risks can hardly be reckoned actuarially. In a long period of rising prices, like the one enjoyed by the bond market until last winter, underwriters suffer practically no losses at all. Then comes a turn in prices like that of the last two months and they have to take up a considerable volume of unsold offerings or sell them at a loss.

The professor weakened his position by citing a handful of stock underwriting operations during a small period in a prolonged bull market. Actually no one is competent to say that underwriting charges are too high. There is no science of forecasting security markets. To this extent underwriting differs from insurance, and criticism differs from helpful advice.

Less Than Half of Wholesale Sales In United States Made to Retailers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The wholesaler is usually considered a merchant selling to retailers for resale. However, figures on operations during 1935 show that less than half of the sales were made in this manner, according to the Bureau of Census.

An analysis of 141,296 establishments shows that 45.4 per cent of sales totaling $34,865,567,000 was distributed to retailers for resale, 1.5 per cent to household consumers at retail, 29.8 per cent to industrial users, 20.2 per cent to other wholesalers and 3.1 per cent to export buyers in foreign countries.

The figures include 79.9 per cent of all wholesale establishments in the country, and they accounted for 81.5 per cent of the total sales, according to the census report. The 20.2 per cent of sales to other wholesale establishments represents so-called duplication in the total figures, showing to what extent goods are sold two or more times at wholesale, it is pointed out.

Data on credit sales are limited to 62,086 full-service and limited-function wholesalers and 9397 manufacturers' sales branches. The establishments in the former classification reporting credit sales did a business totaling $13,650,448,000, of which $11,123,208,000 rekuired the extention of credit. Manufacturers' branches reporting credit sales showed a volume of $6,232,227,000, of which $5,143,453,000 was on a credit basis.

The complete wholesale census covers 176,756 establishments with sales of $42,802,913,000 and includes $17,661,691,000 sales of 38,931 full-service and limited-function wholesalers and $7,446,014,000 sales of 11,634 manufacturers' sales branches. These are the two largest of the six type-groups covered by the census and account for 58 per cent of total sales at wholesale. Other type-groups are manufacturers' sales offices, bulk tank stations, agents and brokers, and assemblers, which account for 76,191 establishments and $17,695,208,000 of sales.

U. S. Sells Cotton At 13 Cents Pound

WASHINGTON (AP) — Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, reported to President Roosevelt that the Commodity Credit Corporation had sold about 1,150,000 bales of the 3,000,000 bales of 12-cent loan cotton which the Government had on hand Jan. 1.

He said the average price was a little over 13 cents a pound, and that the profit would go for interest and carrying charges.

While farmers owed on the average a little more than the Government has been getting for the cotton, Mr. Jones said he believed the farmer and the Government would about come out even in the end.

The minimum price the Government has received is 12.75 cents, Mr. Jones said.

Bank Thinks Boom Evinces Symptoms Suggesting Peak

NEW YORK (AP)—The National City Bank in its monthly review of business cited "weaknesses in the situation" which have arisen with the current upswing of trade and industry.

Stating "undoubtedly the area over which boom conditions prevail is widening," the survey said there are two views that may be taken of these developments.

"The optimistic view is supported by the evident fact that the industries have heavy backlogs of unfilled orders; and there are no indications, either in available figures or from general testimony, that inventories are of threatening size," it said.

Other favorable factors, it explained, are the expansion of manufacturing pay rolls "almost back to 1929," and the strength of revival in the capital goods divisions.

"On the other hand, these same arguments can be used to the opposite effect, and to many will appear as weaknesses in the situation," it said.

"It is hardly deniable that the conditions now existing in many markets are those which are more likely to appear toward the end than near the beginning of an upward movement.

"The chief uncertainty is whether the higher prices will block trade, when they have to be passed on to consumers. So far the rise in retail prices has lagged considerably behind the rise in costs.

"Some of the increases in costs will be absorbed in reduced overhead, more efficient operations, and diminished profits, but the trend in the wholesale markets shows that a great part will appear in retail prices some time ahead. Until then the effect upon consumers' demands cannot be known.

"The danger is that consumers will not have the means to buy as much as the industries are hoping to produce, since all those whose incomes are not raised in proportion to the rise in prices will have their buying power curtailed," the review declared.

Reserve Balances Rise $130,000,000 During Past Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported sharp curtailment in purchases of Government bonds by Reserve banks during the week ended March 31.

Acquisitions by Reserve institutions for the week totaled only $5,000,000, compared with $42,000,000 in the previous week and $56,000,000 in the week ended March 17.

Bonds acquired during the week ended March 31 brought these holdings to $636,890,000, or $371,000,000 over the same week a year ago.

The Reserve banks also increased their holdings of Treasury bills by $7,000,000, pushing these holdings to $574,494,000.

The bond and bill acquisitions were matched by a $12,000,000 decrease in holdings of treasury notes, leaving the Reserve banks $1,218,843,000 of the latter obligations.

The statement showed excess member bank reserves climbed $130,000,000 during the week to $1,400,000,000, presumably because of banks' efforts to build up reserve balances in anticipation of a 16 2-3 per cent increase in reserve requirements May 1.

Gold stock increased $33,000,000 during the week to $11,574,000,000, a new all-time peak.

The board's statement showed that during the week ended March 31 member bank reserve balances increased $61,000,000. Additions to member bank reserves arose from increases of $33,000,000 in gold stock and $5,000,000 in treasury currency and a decrease of $92,000,000 in non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts, offset in part by increases of $2,000,000 in money in circulation, $29,000,000 in Treasury cash and $32,000,000 in Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve banks and a decrease of $5,000,000 in Reserve bank credit.

Inactive gold included in the gold stock and in treasury cash amounted to $343,000,000 on March 31, an increase of $33,000,000 for the week.

American Writing Paper Sales Increase 15 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLYOKE, Mass.—Net sales of the American Writing Paper Co., Inc., for the year ended Dec. 31, 1936, are shown in a report certified by independent auditors, at $6,346,351 as compared with $5,510,852 for 1935, an increase of 15 per cent.

Net operating loss for the year, after depreciation, charges for interest on bonded indebtedness, and idle mill carrying charges, amounted to $273,687 as compared with $354,954 for 1935, a decrease of 23 per cent.

S. L. Wilson, president of American Writing Paper Co., Inc., in the report states that the reorganized company will be in operation as soon as the necessary formalities are consummated in connection with the transfer of assets and issuance of new securities.

"It was impossible to increase selling prices appreciably until near the close of the year 1936," he states. "General increases in paper prices took place at about the beginning of the year 1937, and bearing unexpected developments operating results for the current year should be greatly improved as compared with last year."

Universal Pictures Company

NEW YORK (AP)—J. Cheever Cowdin, chairman of Universal Pictures Company, announced the company plans to release one feature picture weekly for the next several months The company is controlled by Universal Corporation, a holding company, which a year ago acquired 90 per cent of the common stock and all the second preferred stock from Carl Laemmle and associates.

Cotton Consumption Seen Setting Record

By the Associated Press

Washington

Government cotton experts said that American mills may set a peak consumption mark this season, surpassing the 7,200,000-bale record established in 1926-27.

They said the mills had used 4,512,000 bales in the first seven months of the season, August through February, to set an all-time record for the period. This was 28 per cent or nearly 1,000,000 bales larger than last season.

If present rates are maintained, domestic consumption and exports will total more than 13,000,000 bales, compared with 12,676,000 bales last season.

The economists forecast a carry-over of about 4,500,000 bales in the United States on Aug. 1, when the new season starts. This would compare with 5,300,000 bales a year earlier.

Average Consumer Feeling Effects Of Increased Prices

NEW YORK (AP)—Mr. Average Consumer scanned price increases in widely scattered industries—the aftermath of recent wage increases and soaring raw material prices.

Rayon, gasoline, beverage grain alcohol, gas ranges, washing machines and motor trucks were industries in which higher prices were posted by many manufacturers—some of them effective immediately. At the same time trade circles predicted an increase in shoe prices shortly.

Meanwhile, the upward spiral of prices was spot-lighted by the magazine "Banking" of the American Bankers' Association.

"All the elements of inflation have been present for some time," it said, "but it is only lately that they seem to have become definitely active."

Stating that strikes seem to be the most important counteracting influence at present, the review said, "for the present, moreover, there seems to be little that government or anyone else can do to control an inflationary movement which is based on actual buying for consumption.

"Higher wages and prices for farm products lead to higher costs, which in turn produce a rising level of living costs, completely wiping out any advantage to the average citizen in improved income," the article said.

From another quarter—the American Iron & Steel Institute—came the statement that the boost in costs of steel making, owing to wage lifts and rising raw material prices in the last year will be about $215,000,000 annually.

The latest outbreak of price increases heightened anxiety in some business circles that consumer resistance might develop.

Privately Financed Construction Jumps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Privately financed construction is currently running over 2½ times the volume of publicly financed construction, F. W. Dodge Corporation reports to Public Works Administrator Ickes.

The corporation's report revealed a "strong upswing in the volume of privately-financed building, completely reversing the position of the two types of construction in the past two years."

For the first two months of 1937 total construction in the 37 eastern states, both private and public, amounted to $431,084,300. The two-month total for 1937 showed private construction at $249,069,000 and public jobs at only $182,015,300. In the corresponding two months of 1936 private construction accounted for only $127,189,100, while public jobs totaled $228,022,800.

Broker Says Buying to Put Up Prices, Thing of Past

WASHINGTON (AP)—Carroll V. Geran, W. E. Hutton & Co. floor broker on the New York Stock Exchange, told the Securities Commission that "stock purchases to push up the price by manipulation are a thing of the past."

His testimony came at a hearing on commission charges that the Hutton firm manipulated stock of the Atlas Tack Corporation in late 1935 and early 1936. Jacob Gruber, commission counsel, had asked Geran the effects of various market operations on stock prices.

United Gas 1936 Net Is Practically Same as in 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The United Gas Improvement Company reports combined earnings for 1936 at $29,116,226 applicable to the capital stocks of the company, a decrease of $98,033 from 1935. After dividend requirements on the company's $5 preferred stock, the balance equaled $1.08 each on the 23,252,010 shares of common stock outstanding on Dec. 31, compared with $1.09 a common share in 1935.

During the year operating revenues of the company's utility subsidiaries were $104,872,514, an increase of $4,877,940, or 4.9 per cent from 1935. Operating expenses and taxes were $63,120,342, against $58,180,102. Interest or funded debt, amortization and other deductions for 1936 amounted to $12,851,828, against $13,120,563 in the preceding year.

Taxes Rise Sharply

In his letter to the stockholders, John E. Zimmerman, president, said taxes showed an increase of more than $2,000,000 during the year, the main increase being occasioned by both higher Federal and State income taxes." Total taxes of the company's subsidiaries for 1936 aggregated $13,856,688, against $11,796,885 in 1935.

The system's operating income amounted to $41,752,172, a decrease of $62,299 from 1935. The balance of utility subsidiaries' earnings applicable to U. G. I. was $23,825,623, or $303,887 more than in 1935.

There was an increase in total sales of 13.3 per cent over 1935, and, the report adds, "there was an increase in all classes of sales, together with a marked improvement in trend, as the increase in all classes in 1935 was 9.6 per cent and in 1934 5.1 per cent.

The report says that while from the point of quantity, sales of electricity were satisfactory, there was not a corresponding increase in revenues, "due to rate reductions which were estimated to have reduced 1936 revenues by $2,413,470."

U. G. I. Net Rises

Net income of the United Gas Improvement Company, alone, was $27,953,755, an increase of $217,819 from 1935. After preferred dividends, a balance of $24,127,675 remained for the common stock, equal to $1.04 a share, compared with $1.03 a common share in the preceding year.

The company's balance sheet shows that on Dec. 31, 1936, total assets were $344,161,381, which included investments in subsidiary companies of $199,867,042, at cost, and $126,533,677 in other investments. Earned surplus on Dec. 31, last, was $33,897,059 and contingent reserve, $29,594,099. The consolidated balance sheet shows assets of $817,491,782, including $587,804,527 for plant, property and equipment.

Brokers' Loans Drop In Week $28,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans for the week ended Wednesday to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $1,092,000,000, a decrease of $28,000,000 when compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $1,019,000,000.

Distribution for the last week compares:

	This Week	Prev. Week
In N. Y. C.	$1,019,000,000	$1,048,000,000
Outside N. Y. C.	73,000,000	72,000,000

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THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Boston, April 2, 1937.

Sealed proposals for MASSACHUSETTS SERIAL BONDS amounting to $660,000 exempt from Federal and Massachusetts Income Taxes, will be received at the office of the Treasurer up to 12 o'clock noon on April 13, 1937, at which time they will be publicly opened and read.

The bonds which will be fully registered are duly authorized by Acts of the Massachusetts Legislature on account of the following loan:

GLOUCESTER PIER LOAN
$660,000
Payable $132,000 each year, April 1, 1938-April 1, 1942, both inclusive

Bidders will name one rate of interest on the entire loan which rate must be a multiple of ¼ of 1%. In comparing bids preference will be given to the one providing for the lowest net interest cost to the Commonwealth (total interest for the duration of the loan from April 1, 1937, less the amount of the premium bid).

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check for two per cent (2%) of the amount bid for, to the order of the Treasurer and Receiver-General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on a national bank or trust company doing business in this Commonwealth or in the City of New York.

A descriptive circular will be furnished upon request.

Any award by the Treasurer to a successful bidder is subject to the approval of the Governor and Council.

The Treasurer reserves the right to reject any or all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the Commonwealth.

WILLIAM E. HURLEY
Treasurer and Receiver-General.

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

• Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange •

Today's sales (est.) 1,590,000
Previous day 1,297,520
1937 vol. to date 162,232,296
1936 vol. to date 184,551,525

Quotations by Assoc. Press

Numerous Issues Off 1 to 5 Points In Active Trading

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP)—A sharp warning by President Roosevelt on soaring prices and production of durable goods today caught the stock market off guard and leading issues toppled 1 to more than 5 points.

At the height of the selling wave the ticker tape was four minutes behind floor transactions. For half an hour the going was speedy. Volume dwindled later and a few recoveries appeared but, near the final hour, quotations were around their lows of the day. Transfers approximated 1,800,000 shares. Steels and coppers led the fast retreat.

On top of the White House news, speculative buying was restrained by the fact 400,000 soft coal miners are idle, pending wage and hour adjustments; by another decline in U. S. Government securities and major commodities, such as copper and cotton, and by continued nervousness over the automotive labor situation.

Many Issues Drop

Outstanding shares on the downside included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, American Steel Foundries, American Rolling Mill, Chrysler, General Motors, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, Cerro de Pasco, Phelps Dodge, U. S. Rubber, Goodyear, Goodrich, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, St. Joseph Lead, National Lead, Pullman, Skelly Oil, Standard Oil of N. J., Texas Corp., Seaboard Oil, Westinghouse, Allied Chemical, General Electric, Boeing, Deere, . I. Case, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Baltimore & Ohio, Southern Railway, Paramount and Johns-Manville.

Oils were resistant for a time, but finally gave way with the rest. Utilities were only off fractionally.

Bonds Decline

Conflicting sentiment prevailed in the bond market today although forces for the decline held the whip hand.

U. S. Governments, the market's recent focal point, were reactionary early in the session but marshaled some support in the forenoon.

Elsewhere in the list modestly lower prices held sway. Rails appeared to be the most actively offered group with utilities also in supply.

Of the carriers, Southern Railway 4s were down more than a point and Southern Pacific 4½s lost about a point. Declines of a half point or so were recorded by Missouri Pacific 5s "F," New York Central 5s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s and Rock Island general 4s.

Foreign loans remained quiet and little altered, as has been their mood for many days. Brazil 6½s and Milan 6½s gained a point or so, while other issues held to narrow trading ranges.

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP)—Most curb stocks sought lower levels today in response to weakness on the big board. Copper shares were under special pressure.

Newmont yielded 3% and displayed little rallying power in late trading. Declines ranged from 1 to 3 in Driver-Harris, Colt's Patent, Fire Arms, Montgomery Ward "A," Great Atlantic & Pacific, Aluminum Company of America, and Gulf Oil.

American Cyanamid "B" and McWilliams Dredging showed fractional improvement.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—The stock market closed steady after early weakness, when general selling caused oil and mining issues to sag.

Paris—The industrial group finished firm in the Bourse today, and Bank of France stock also gained 110 francs.

Liverpool — Wheat futures regained the early penny loss and closed unchanged to ⅜d. higher. Good purchases of Danubian wheat were reported and there was a better demand for Indian wheat. Cotton futures declined 7 to 9 points, the market reacting under general liquidation and realizing, caused by uneasiness in the Egyptian market.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Per Rate	Pay-riod	able	Hldrs. of Record
Edmonton City Dy Co, Ltd, 6½% pf	$1.25	Apr.	6	Mar. 15
Ho Ind Pub Serv 5½% pf	$1.37½	Apr.	6	Mar. 15
Do 6% pf	75c	Apr.	14	Mar. 31
Do 7% pf	87½c	Apr.	14	Mar. 31

Final

Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., ord reg	8%			
Irregular				
Beneficial Ind Ln	30c	Apr.	30	Apr. 15
Stecher - Traung Lithograph Corp	50c	Mar.	31	Mar. 25
Initial				
Nation'l Pumps Corp, 5½% pf	13¾c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 29
N. Y. Merchandise new	20c	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Resumed				
Atlantic Coast Fisheries	36c	Apr.	15	Apr. 7
Dunlop Rubber, ord reg	Extra 10c	Apr.	15	Apr. 7
Regular				
Beneficial Indus Ln pf	3c	Q	Apr. 30	Apr. 15
Brentano's Book Sts, Inc, Cl A	40c	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Can Bronze	37½c	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Do pf	$1.25	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Columbia G & El	$1.25	Q	May 15	Apr. 20
Do 5% cv pf	$1.25	Q	May 15	Apr. 20
Do 5% cum pf	$1.25	Q	May 15	Apr. 20
Do 6% pf, A	$1.50	Q	May 15	Apr. 20
Eureka P Line Co	$1	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Harris-Sey-Pot Co, pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Kelvinator of Canada, Ltd 7% pf	$1.75	Q	May 15	May 5
Knott (A. J.) Tool & Mfg Cp 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 31
Nation Wide Sec Co, trust ctfs, Series A	19 7-10c	Apr.	1	.....
Navaro Oil Co	10c	Mar.	31	Mar. 20
Onomea Sugar Co	20c	M	Apr. 20	Apr. 10
Pauahai S Plantation Co, Ltd	10c	M	May 5	Apr. 15
Rich Fredericksburg & Potomac R R 7% gtd	$3.50	S	May 1	Apr. 30
Do 6% gtd	$3.00	S	May 1	Apr. 30
Rhode Is Pub Ser Co pf	50c	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Do A	$1	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Sharp & D pf "A"	87½c	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Trustee Am Bk Shs Ser "B" reg	1c		Mar. 31	.....
United Inv Shs, Inc, Series A reg	.0063c		Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Do Ser "C" reg	15.5c		Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Warren Fdry & P	25c	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Washington G L Co	90c	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Wicklund (J. V) Development Co	2c	M	Apr. 20	Apr. 15
Woolson Spice Co	25c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 29
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 29

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	50½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	51	50½	50½	Apr 1
80¼	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	2	79	78	78	—1
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (1.55e)	39	20¾	19¼	20	—1⅛
28⅝	24⅛	Adams-Millis (2)	7	27	26½	27	Apr 1
36	31¾	Addressograph (1)	1	32¾	32⅜	32¾	+ ⅛
4⅜	3	Advance Rume	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Apr 1
80¼	71½	Air-Way El Ap	8	72	70¾	70¾	—1⅜
5¼	3⅝	Alaska Jun (.60a)	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
5⅜	3⅞	Alleghany	20	14½	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
58½	43	Allegheny	26	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
59¾	43½	Allegheny pf	3	54	53¼	53¼	Apr 1
59	43¾	Allegheny pf $30 ww	1	52	52	52	—
52½	41½	Allegheny pf $40 ww	4	54¼	54	54¼	Apr 1
45—	36½	Allegheny pr pf	2	45½	45	45	Apr 1
258½	225	Allegheny Steel (.40g)	22	42¾	41	41¾	—1½
33⅛	25½	Al Chem & D (6)	4	242½	240	242½	—3½
21¾	13⅞	Allied Mills (1½g)	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	
85	81	Allied Stores (.20g)	37	18¼	17⅞	18	— ⅜
83½	63¼	Allied St pf (5)	7	82½	82	82	—1
39¼	30½	Allis-Ch Mfg (½g)	17	66¼	65¼	65½	—1⅜
8⅞	4⅞	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	7¼½	7¼½	7¼½	—1½
52¼	34½	Amal Leather	14	7¾	6⅞	7⅛	— ⅜
114⅞	101	Amal Lea pf (3)	5	48	47	47	Mar31
101½	83	Amerada (2)	2	107	106¼	06¼	— ¾
413⅜	281½	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	9	94	92	92	—1
80¾	61¾	Am Bk Note (¾g)	3	28¾	28¾	28¾	
121	105⅜	Am Br Sh (2)	5	63½	61⅞	62½	—1⅜
174	153¼	Am Can (4a)	18	108	107	107½	— ½
71	36	Am Can pf (7)	3	156	156	15.	Apr 1
104½	92⅝	Am Car & Fdy	8	61½	61¼	61½	— ⅛
90¾	72	Am Car & F pf	5	95¾	95⅛	95⅛	— ⅛
134⅞	115	Am Chain & C (1g)	2	82¼	82¼	82¼	— ⅞
105⅛	100	Am Ch & C pf (5)	2	124	124	124	Mar29
23⅜	13⅝	Am Chicle (4a)	1	100½	100	100	—1¾
30¾	26⅜	Am Colortype	3	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¾
33⅜	28	Am Comi Ale	15	29½	28½	29¼	—1
13½	8⅛	Am Crys Sug (2g)	6	28⅞	28½	28½	— ⅜
17	13	Am Encaus Til	13	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅜
13¾	7¼	Am Europ	1	14	14	14	Mar29
58⅞	46¼	Am & For Pow	24	10½	10¼	10¼	
68⅞	54	Am & F P $6 pf	2	48¼	48¼	48¼	+ ¼
38½	20¼	Am & F P $7 pf	9	56	55⅜	56	+ ¼
21	18	Am & F P 3d pf	3	29½	29½	29½	— ½
11¼	6½	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	19¾	19½	19¾	
55¾	37½	Am Hide & Lea	43	10	9½	10	— ⅜
52⅜	46½	Am Hi & L pf (3)	5	51	49⅜	50½	—2¼
4¾	2⅛	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	2	48	47¾	48	+ ⅛
27⅜	17⅛	Am Ice	2	4½	4	4	— ¼
17¾	13⅜	Am Ice pf (2e)	2	24½	24¾	24⅜	— ⅛
58⅞	43	Am Internat	40	16⅜	15⅞	16¼	— ⅜
125	114	Am Loco	5	52	51½	52	—1
29⅜	22¾	Am Loco pf	1	115	115	115	— ¼
13⅝	11⅛	Am M & Fdy (¼g)	15	25	23¼	24	—1⅝
68¾	50¼	Am M&Met (.30g)	2	11	11	11	— ¼
129½	122½	Am Metal	14	61⅞	61	61⅞	—1
16½	11⅞	Am Met 6% pf (6)	4	122½	122½	122½	Mar23
87¼	66	Am Pow & Lt	44	11⅞	11½	11½	— ½
72½	56⅛	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	8	67⅜	66¼	67½	—1½
29½	24⅜	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	9	56½	56	56½	
45¼	33⅛	Am Ra & St S (.60)	55	24⅞	24¼	24⅜	— ⅜
36	31	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	117	40⅛	38⅜	40	— ½
29	23⅛	Am Safe Raz (2)	3	24	24	24	
105¾	88¼	Am Seating	2	32	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
154	144	Am Smelt&R (1½g)	137	95½	90½	93¼	—3
107	100	Am Smelt Sec pf	1	144	144	144	Apr 1
7⅞	3½	Am Smelt 2d pf (6)	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	+ ⅛
67½	52	Am Smelt rts	70	53¾	53⅜	53⅜	Mar31
73¼	57½	Am Snuff (3a)	2	61	60¾	60¾	Mar31
26½	21⅛	Am Stl Fdrs (½gu)	16	62	59⅜	59¾	— ⅜
56⅞	47⅜	Am Stores (2)	9	22	22	22	— ⅛
143¾	30	Am Sugar Ref (2)	5	49	49	49	
25⅞	21½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	133	133	133	+ ½
187	168½	Am Sum Tob (1)	4	22¼	22	22	— ⅛
99	78½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	21	171	69¾	171	+ ½
99⅞	80⅜	Am Tobacco (5)	4	81½	80½	81	—1½
150½	128½	Am Tob pf (6)	12	85¼	83¼	83¾	— ¾
20⅛	16⅜	Am Type Fdrs	2	134¾	134¾	134¾	Mar29
29½	22½	Am W Wks (.20g)	16	16⅞	16¼	16¼	— ¼
107	99	Am W W 1pf (6)	21	22¾	23	23	+ ¼
14⅜	9⅜	Am Woolen	2	97½	97½	97½	— 1½
79	64	Am Wool pf (1k)	10	12⅜	11⅜	12⅜	— ⅞
1¾	⅞	Am Wtg P	21	71¾	70	70½	—1½
8¾	4½	Am Wtg P pf	38	1	⅞	1	
20	6¾	Am Zinc L & S	25	5	4¾	4⅞	+ ¼
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	60	15⅜	15⅛	15¾	— ¼
69⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	1	185	185	95	Mar
59½	52⅛	Anaconda (¼dg)	9	62	61½	62	—1¾
97	84	Anacon W & C (½gu)	309	63	60¼	62	—1⅞
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (1.50g)	4	83	83	83	—5
37½	29	Andes Copper	10	22	21¾	22	— ⅛
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	5	31	31	31	—1
46	41	Arch-Dan-M (½g)	2	8	8	8	Apr 1
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	1	43½	43½	43½	Apr 1
13¾		Armour Ill (.15g)	1	105⅜	109⅜	109⅜	+ ⅛
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	110	11⅞	11½	11⅞	
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	2	96½	96½	96½	—1
70½	59½	Armst Cork (½gu)	1	100	100	100	Mar27
16¼	14	Arnold Cons (5gu)	3	64¾	64½	64¾	— ¼
17⅜	13	Artloom	10	14¼	14	14	— ½
24¾	19½	Assd Dry Gds	25	20¼	19¾	19⅞	— ⅜
101	98	Assd D Gd 1pf (6)	2	98	98	98	Mar31
125	114	Assd DG 2pf (1¾k)	3	120	120	120	Mar27
57½	49⅝	Assd Invest (2)	1	51	51	51	Mar31
106	100	Assd Inv pf (5)	1	99	99	99	—1
87⅜	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	25	80½	79	79¾	—1½
104	100¼	Atchison pf (5)	7	101½	101	101	Apr 1
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	21	49¼	47½	48¾	— ⅜
29	24½	Atl G & W I (†)	2	24¾	24	24	— ⅛
44	37	Atl G&WI 1pf (3e)	1	37½	37½	37½	— ¾
37	30⅛	Atl Refin pf	23	34½	33½	34⅛	— ¾
116½	111	Atl Refin pf (4)	*1	112	112	112	+1
18½	16¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	37	17⅞	17⅜	17¾	+ ⅛
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	— ⅜
90	42¼	Atlas Pow (¾g)	2	81	0	80	—2
18¼	14½	Atlas Tack (¼g)	5	15½	15½	15½	Mar29
76¾	28½	Auburn Auto	3	30	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
9½	7⅞	Aust Nich	2	8	8	8	— ⅛
9¼	6¾	Aviation Corp	97	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛

—B—

11¼	8	Baldwin Loc	19	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	
9½	7⅛	Baldwin Loc asd	22	7⅞	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
120	86¾	Baldwin Loc pf	2	110	107	107	—5
40½	20⅝	Baldwin L pf asd	1	112¼	112¼	112¼	Mar31
47¾	33⅜	Balt & Ohio	168	37¼	35⅞	37	— ½
45	41	Balt & Ohio pf	18	42	40⅞	41¾	—1
43⅞	35¼	Bang & Ar (2½)	2	43	42	42	—1¾
32	25¾	Barber Co	31	40	38¾	39¾	— ½
35¼	26⅛	Barker Bros	3	28½	28½	28½	
20¼	16⅞	Barnsdall (1)	33	32½	31¼	32½	— ¼
28⅝	25	Bayuk Cig (.183¾g)	7	16⅛	16⅜	16½	
112	105	Beatrice Cr (1g)	7	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	— ¼
10⅜	10¼	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	102½	102½	1 2½	Mar29
15¾	13	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	112	112	112	Mar30
87	84	Belding-Hem (1)	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
30½	25	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	86¼	86¼	86¼	Mar18
23¾	20⅜	Bendix Aviat (¾gt)	29	25	24⅛	24⅜	— ⅜
62⅜	56	Benef Ind L (.45g)	13	21⅞	21⅜	21½	— ⅜
105½	43	Best & Co (2½gu)	3	58½	57½	57½	Mar31
20	18⅜	Beth Stl	124	97⅛	94	96½	—2
129½	120¼	Beth Stl 7 pf (7)	4	19¼	19	19	— ½
69¾	55⅜	Bigelow-San (½gu)	5	124	123	23	—1
38	30	Black & Deck (½g)	6	53½	53	53	—2⅜
29⅞	22¾	Blaw-Knox (.20g)	0	33¾	31⅜	31⅜	—1⅜
49¾	33⅝	Boeing Airpl	20	27¼	26⅜	27	—1
48⅛	41	Bohn Alum (3)	31	40	39½	40	—1¼
28	26¼	Borden (1.60)	7	44	43½	43½	— ½
83½	72¾	Borg-Warner (4)	15	26⅜	26⅛	26¼	— ⅛
15⅝	8¼	Boston & Me	5	80¾	79½	80	—1¼
4⅜	3⅜	Botany C M A	12	12⅜	11¾	12½	— ⅛
23¼	16¾	Bridgept Br (.60)	19	19⅝	18⅞	19¼	— ⅜
59⅞	45¼	Briggs Mfg (½gu)	22	48	47½	47½	—1½
53½	43¼	Briggs & Str (3)	3	46½	45¼	46½	+1⅜
47	41½	Bristol-My (2.40)	6	41¼	41¼	41¼	— ¾
8	5¾	Bklyn & Qu T	15	5¾	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
38½	27¼	Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	7	26¾	25½	25½	—1¾
53	40	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	10	42	1	41	—1
102¼	57	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	1	97	97	97	Mar25
52¾	39	Bklyn Un Gas (3)	9	38½	38¼	38¼	— ¼
24½	20¼	Brown Shoe (3)	1	45½	5½	45⅛	Mar26
25¼	19½	Brunswick-Bal	17	22	1⅛	1¼	—1⅛
14⅜	11¾	Bucyrus-Erie	17	20½	19⅞	19⅞	—1⅛
98	75	Budd Mfg	25	13¾	11½	11½	— ⅜
13	9¾	Budd Mfg pf	2	89¾	8¼	9¾	Mar31
45¼	34¾	Budd Wheel	30	10	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
65¼	51	Bullard Co (¼g)	3	40¾	40½	40¾	— ¼
35⅜	31	Bulova (4a)	5	53¾	53	53¼	
11¾	7⅞	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	9	31½	30⅝	30⅝	—1
39	27	Bush Term	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
18¼	13½	Bush T 7% deb	1	30	30	30	Mar31
16¼	29¼	Butler Bros (.15g)	19	6¼	5¾	6	— ⅛
9¼	3⅜	Butler Br pf (1½)	2	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ⅜
33¾	27	Butte C & Z	20	7¼	6¾	6¾	— ⅜
34⅜	27	Byers Co	12	28¼	27¼	28¼	
		Byron Jack (¾g)	3	31½	31½	31½	— ¼

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43½	39½	Calif Pack (1½a)	8	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ¾
50¾	50	Calif Pack pf (2½g)		50¾	50¾	50¾	Mar31
6½	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	55	3	3	4⅜	
20⅛	15	Calumet & H (¼gt)	33	16⅞	16	16	— ¼
30¾	30¾	Campbell Wy (1)	9	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
38⅝	27½	Can D G Ale	38	33½	32	32½	— ¾
17⅞	14	Canadian Pac	35	14⅞	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
61⅜	33½	Cannon Mills (½gu)	3	43	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
18½	15	Cap Adm A	4	17	6¾	6¾	— ¼
8⅞	7	Carriers&Gen (.05g)	9	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
176½	138	Case (J I)	2	157	157	157	—2
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	4	93	92	92	—1¼
36⅜	26⅝	Celanese (¾g)	115	34½	33¼	34½	+ ⅝
113½	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	109	108	09	+ ½
48¼	36½	Celotex	9	42¾	41	42¼	+ ¼
39½	25¼	Cent Aguir (1½a)	1	35	35	35	—1
12⅝	8¾	Cent Fdy	32	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
24¾	17	Cent Violeta Sug	7	32¼	31	32¼	+ ⅜
14½	10½	Century Rib (.10g)	2	18¾	17½	17½	— ⅜
86⅜	67¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	12	79¾	78½	78	—1¾
23⅝	6¼	Certain-teed	16	8	17⅜	17¾	— ⅛
38⅝	35½	Champ P&P (¾gt)	7	55	53½	53½	—1½
58½	57¾	Checker Cab	63	41¼	41	41¼	Mar19
100	96	Ches & Oh (2.80)	1	95	95	95	—1
90½	83¾	Ches Corp (3)	2	80	79¼	79¼	Apr 1
4	2¾	Chi & E Ill	2	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
13½	7⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	5	11½	1	11⅜	— ⅛
6¾	3½	Chi & N W	26	5⅝	4⅞	5	— ⅛
19½	11¼	Chi & N W pf		16	15	15	—1
4	2¾	Chi Gt West	11	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
18⅛	13⅜	Chi Gt W pf	11	15⅝	15	15	— ⅛
32	28¼	Chi Mail Or (1½gu)		29¾	29½	29½	Apr 1
3¼	2	Chi M St P & P	8	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
4¾	4¾	Chi M St&P pf	1	30	30	30	Mar31
33	23	Chi Pneu T	6	6¼	5¾	6	— ⅛
70½	61½	Chi Pneu T pf (7¾k)	1	64½	64½	64½	Apr 1
3⅝	2⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	10	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
4¾	3¾	C R I & P 6% pf	4	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
10⅛	6¾	C R I & P 7% pf	4	8⅛	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
27½	21¾	Chi Yell Cab (2)	1	24	24	24	Apr 1
32⅛	18½	Chick Cst Oil	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	Apr 1

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15⅞	12½	Childs Co	11	13⅝	13	13¼	— ⅛
130¼	110¾	Chrysler (11½g)	134	123	119¾	121¼	—3½
213⅝	187	Chrysler 8 P (3)	2	20	19¾	20	
10⅝	8⅝	Cities Serv	3	8½	8¼	8⅝	— ⅛
38⅛	32½	Clark Equ (1.60)	1	34	33½	32½	—2¼
41¾	35	Clev Cr Br (½gt)	3	37½	37	37½	
98⅝	78	Cluett Pea (3)	7	91	91	91	+ ⅛
170¼	122½	Coca-Cola (3)	16	170½	168¼	169½	— ¾
58	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	6	58⅛	58	58	
25¾	19⅛	Colgate-Palm (½)	36	24¾	23¾	24	— ⅜
104½	102¼	Colgate-Pal pf (6)	3	103	103¾	103	Mar31
62¾	54½	Coll & Alk (2a)	19	53⅝	51¾	52	Feb
51⅞	43	Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	6	44⅞	44¾	44⅝	—1¼
20⅞	15¼	Colum G&E (.60e)	57	15½	15	15¾	— ¼
108	97½	Col G&E pf A (6)	4	97	97	97	— ¾
39½	32¾	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	6	34	33	33¼	—1⅝
48½	42⅞	Colum Pic pf (2¾)	4	41¼	41¼	41¼	—1
125¾	112¼	Colum Carb (4a)	5	125⅝	124½	125	Apr 1
69¼	56⅞	Comi Credit (4)	10	59½	58	58	—1⅝
114	100	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	4	101	101	101	—1⅛
80¼	66¼	Comi Inv Tr (4)	41	68	65	65½	—1¾
120	104	Comi IT ev pf (4¼)	4	116½	105½	105½	—1½
21¼	18	Comi Solv (.60a)	68	18½	17¾	17¾	— ⅜
41⅜	3	Comwith & Sou	224	3½	3	3⅛	
55⅝	56	Com & Sou pf (3)	9	57	55½	57	+ ⅛
19⅛	13⅜	Conde Nast	4	40½	40¼	40½	— ¾
45½	36¾	Congoln-N (2)	2	15	13	15	— ⅛
19¼	16½	Congress Cig (2e)	4	40½	40¼	40½	— ¾
18⅞	13⅜	Consol Cigar	2	16½	16½	16½	Mar30
12¾	8⅛	Con Coal	4	14¼	14¼	14¼	Mar31
49⅞	39⅝	Con Edis (½gt)	11	11⅞	10¼	10⅞	— ⅜
108	104½	Con Edis pf (5)	53	40	39⅝	39⅞	— ⅜
53¼	43⅜	Con Film	5	105¼	105	105	+ ⅜
18⅜	15	Con Film pf	6	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
13½	9¼	Con Laundries	3	15	15	15	— ⅛
17¾	15⅜	Con Oil (.80)	1	11	11	11	— ⅛
105⅞	65½	Con Oil $5 pf (5)	351	17¾	16½	17⅜	+ ⅝
10⅝	7⅝	Con RR Cuba pf	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Mar16
1⅝	⅞	Con Text	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
32⅜	20⅝	Containr Cp (1.20)	12	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
37¾	27⅝	Cont Bak A	33	32	30⅝	31⅜	— ⅝
3¼	3	Cont Bak B	25	31¼	30

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U.S. Bonds Easy—Corporate Liens Off—Curb Generally Lower

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
60 4¼s 47-52	113.24	113.16	113.20
1 4¼s 47-52 reg	113.12	113.12	113.12
57 3¼s 43-45	104.10	104.2	104.10
21 4s 44-54	109.17	109.17	109.17
117 3¾s 46-56	107.24	107.12	107.24
1 3¾s 46-56 reg	107.20	107.20	107.20
1 3¾s 40-43 June	104.20	104.20	104.20
12 3¾s 41-43 Mich	104.26	104.26	104.26
81 3¼s 41	105	104.24	105
66 3¼s 44-46	104.9	104.1	104.9
72 3¼s 46-49	102.30	102.20	102.29
12 3¼s 49-52	103	102.24	102.24
233 3s 46-48	102.20	102.10	102.19
577 3s 51-55	101.20	101	101.18
451 2¾s 55-60	99.22	99	99.22
2 2¾s 55-60 reg	99.18	99.14	99.14
93 2¾s 45-47	101.2	100.20	101.2
308 2¾s 48-51	99.14	99.9	99.14
190 2¾s 51-54	98.27	98.4	98.27
379 2¾s 56-59	98.23	98	98.23
615 2½s 45-53	96.24	96.6	96.24

Federal Farm Mortgage

70 3s 47	101.16	101.10	101.16
12 3s 49	100.23	100.11	100.23
4 3s 49 reg	101.12	101.12	101.12

Home Owners' Loan

106 3s A52	100.5	99.24	100.5
263 2¾s 49	99.6	98.28	99.6
111 2¼s 42-44	98.22	98.16	98.22

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 Adams Exp 4s 47	100½	100½	100½
8 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	102¾	102¾	102¾
12 Alleghany 5s 44	96¾	96½	96½
12 Alleghany 5s 49	90½	90¼	90½
2 Alleghany 5s 50 sta	62½	62½	62½
38 Allied Strs 4½s 51	98½	98¼	98½
3 Allied Strs 4½s 52	99½	99½	99½
15 Am & For P 5s 2030	77	76½	76½
4 AmIGChem 5½s 49	105¾	105¾	105¾
9 Am Int 5½s 49	105¼	104¾	104¾
9 Am T&T 5½s 43	113	112½	112½
74 Am T&T 3¾s 66	97¼	96⅞	96⅞
18 Am T&T cv 4¼s 39	106½	106¼	106¼
96 Am T&T 3½s 61	97¾	97⅛	97¼
10 Am W W & E 6s '75	109	109	109
26 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	104⅝	104½	104⅝
5 Ang C Nitra debt '67	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
58 Arm Del 5s '55	96⅜	95¾	96¼
16 Arm Del 4s '57	93½	95¾	95¾
12 Arm 4½s '39	103	103	103
12 AT&SF cvt 4½s '48	108⅝	108½	108½
25 AT&SF 4s '95	109	108½	108½
6 AT&SF adj 4s '95	103⅜	103½	103⅜
5 AT&SF adj 4-5s 95	103⅜	103½	103½
2 AT&SF 4s 1965-95	107¾	107¾	107¾
8 AT&SF 4s '1909-55	107	107	107
1 Atl Knox&Cin 4s '55	112¼	112¼	112¼
25 A C Line 1st 4s 52	100½	100	100
1 A C L cls 4s '53	94	93¾	93¾
27 A C Line 5s 45	104	103¾	103¾
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	53½	53½	53½
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	46	46	46
113 B&O rfg 6s 95	100½	99¾	99¾
12 B&O 1st 5s 48	111	110	110¼
10 B&O rfg 5s 95	91	89½	89½
10 B&O 5s 96 F	88½	88	88
23 B&O 5s 2000 D	89	88½	88½
90 B&O cv 4½s 60	80	79	79
10 B&O 4s 48	106¼	105¾	105¾
21 B&O 4s 75 W 50	104	103¾	103¾
35 B&O 4s T C 59	93¼	93	93
8 Bang&Aroo4scvt51sta	110½	110	110
1 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
3 Bell Tpa 5s 60 C	122	122	122
21 Beth Stl 4¼s 60	101⅞	101¾	101¾
23 Beth. Stl 3¾s 65	94½	93¾	93¾
2 Big Sandy 4s 44	107	107	107
7 Boston&Me 5s 67	85½	85	85
8 Bost&Me 4¾s JJ61	82	82	82
1 Boston&Me 5s 55	88	86	86
15 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	98¾	97¾	97¾
18 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	99½	99	99
2 Bkly-U Gas 5s 45	114½	114½	114½
1 Bkly-U Gas 5s 50	103¼	103¼	103¼
10 Bkly U Gas 5s 57 B	107½	107¾	107½
20 Buf Gen El 4½s'81	108¾	108¾	108¾
10 Buf Bel Gas 5s'57	86¾	85¼	85¼
1 Bush Term 4s'52	85½	85½	85½
5 By-Prod C 5½s'45	103	7-32	103 7-32
1 Cal Gas & E 3½s'66	102	102	102
1 Cal Pack 5s'40	103½	103½	103½
5 Camng Sug 7½'42 ct	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
3 Can Nor Ry 4½s'56	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Can Pac 5s'44	110¾	110¾	110¾
12 Can Pac 5s'54	108	108	108
8 Can Pac 4½s'46	103½	103½	103½
10 Can Pac 4½s'60	101¾	101	101¼
7 Can Pac 4s perp	93¾	92	92
10 Caro C&O 5s'65	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Carriers & Gen 5s'50	105	105	105
6 Cen Foundry 5s 41	108½	108	108
23 Cen of Ga 5s'59 C	21	21	21
2 Cen Hud G&E 3½s'65	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1 Cen Ill Lt 4½s'55	101	101	101
6 Cen New Eng 4s'61	68¾	68¼	68¼
15 Cen Pac 5s'60	100	99½	99⅞
25 Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	108	107¾	108
31 Cen R R N J 5s'87	67	65	65¾
1 Cen Steel 8s'41	124	124	124
28 Chesap Corp 5s'47	134½	133½	134⅛
70 Ches Corp 5s'44	119	117½	118
24 C&O 3½s'96 D	96	95½	95¾
1 C&O gen 4½s'92	119	119	119
21 C&O rfg 3½s 96 E	95½	95¾	95¾
3 Chi & Alton 3s'49	55¼	55	55
13 CB&Q rfg 5s'71 A	114⅜	114¼	114¼
4 CB&Q gen 4s'58	108½	108½	108½
7 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	105½	105½	105½

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
18 Chi & E Ill 5s'51	40	39½	39½
25 Chic Gt West 4s '59	47⅜	46½	46⅝
4 Chi & Erie 5s '82	118	118	118
1 Chi I & L 6s '66	21½	21½	21½
4 Chi I & L 6s '47	36	36	36
4 Chi I & I 5s '66	20½	20½	20½
2 CM&SP 4½s 89E	65½	65½	65½
98 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	31	30¼	30½
39 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	11	10⅞	11
85 Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	21	20¼	20¼
18 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	31	30¼	30⅜
18 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	31	30¼	30⅜
34 Chi & NW4½s2037C	30¾	30¼	30¼
4 Chi & N W 4s '87	45½	45	45
10 Chi & NW 3½s '87	41	41	41
7 CRI & P 4½s '52 A	21	21	21
1 CRI & P 4½s '52A ct	20	20	20
43 CRI&P cvt 4½s '60	12¾	12⅛	12¾
21 C R I & P 4s '88	17⅞	17½	17¾
4 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	22¾	22⅝	22¾
2 C T H & SE inc 5s'60	83	82	82
5 C T Hte & St rf 5s60	91	91	91
52 CRI & P rfg 4s'34 ctf	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
5 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	106	106	106
10 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	103¾	103⅛	103⅛
5 Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	100½	100½	100½
30 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	101	100¾	101
5 Childs Co 5s '43	87¾	86½	86½
10 Cinn Gas & E 3¼s'66	98⅜	97½	97½
36 CinU Term3⅛s 7Igtd	102	101½	102
8 CCC & StL 5s '63D	103	103	103
20 CCC&StL 4½s'77	103¾	103⅜	103⅜
20 CCC&StL Cairo 4s '39	103¾	103⅜	103⅜
1 CCC & StL 6s '41C	103½	103½	103½
1 Clev Cl Iron 4½s '50	107	107	107
36 CleTerm 5½s'72	110¾	110¾	110¾
39 Clev Un Term 5s '73	106	105½	106
52 Clev Un T 4½s '77 C	101⅞	101	101
5 Col F&I 5s '70	86¾	86¾	86¾
6 Col & So 4½s '80	69¾	69⅞	69⅞
1 Colum Gas 5s'52 Ap	103	102	102
15 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	102⅝	102½	102½
23 Colmbia G 5s 1961	102⅝	101½	101½
21 Coml Credit 3¾s '51	95½	94½	94½
3 Com'l T Tr 5½s '51	100	100	100
1 Com Inv Tr 5½s '61	102	102	102
2 Con Coal Del 5s '60	65⅜	65	65
27 Con Edis 3¼s '46	103¾	103¼	103¼
11 Con Edis 3½s '56	102⅜	101	101
2 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
23 Columbia G 5s 1952	103	102	102¼
11 Consum Pow 3⅜s '70	99	99	99
3 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	97¼	97	97¼
1 Consum Pow 3¼s '65	105½	105½	105½
10 Crane Co 3½s'51	98¾	97	97
5 Crown Cork 4s '50	105¼	105	105
3 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	55	54⅞	54⅞
1 Cuba RR 7½s '36 ct	64½	64½	64½
2 Cuba RR 5s '52	57	57	57
1 Cuba RR 6s '36	57	57	57
5 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	102½	102¼	102½
11 D&H 5½s'37	100 7-32	100 7-32	100 7-32
27 Del & Hud 7rfg 4s '43	91	90½	90½
13 D&RG 4s '36	32½	32	32
3 D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	18¾	18	18
3 Det T Tun 4½s '61	111	111	111
3 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	62½	62½	62½
10 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	102¾	102½	102½
1 Ed Ill N Y 5s '95	133	133	133
52 El Auto Lite 4s '52	109¾	109¾	109
29 Erie 5s '67 ctf	82¾	81½	81½
16 Erie rf 5s '75	82½	81½	81½
25 Erie 7st 4s '96	98½	98⅛	98⅛
1 Erie gen lien 4s '96	84½	84½	84½
4 Edie cvt 4s '53A	86½	85½	85½
10 Erie cvt 4s '53B	85	85	85
4 Erie & Jer 6s '55	115	114⅞	115
3 Erie&Pitts 3½s '40B	103½	103½	103½
2 Fairbanks Mrse 4s '56	103¼	101½	103¼
2 Fed Lt & T 6s '54B	100	100	100
9 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	16¾	16¾	16¾
18 Fla E Cst 5s '74	17⅜	16¾	16¾
1 Fond J&G 4½s '52 fld	9	9	9
5 Gen Cable 5½s '47	105¾	105¾	105¾
10 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	99⅜	98⅞	99¼
28 Gen Mot Accept 3½s'51	99¾	99¼	99¼
5 Gen Pub Sv 5½s'53	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	91½	91	91
77 Goodrich 4¼s 56	98⅜	97¾	97¾
10 Goodrich 6s '45	106	106	106
30 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	103¾	103½	103½
1 Gr Bay & W 5½s'41	109½	109½	109½
3 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	115¾	115¾	115¾
2 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	103	103	103
6 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	102¼	101	101
5 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'61	111½	111	111½
125 Gt Nor 4s ser G	103	102⅞	103
22 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	108¼	107½	107⅝
15 Gulf St Util 4½s'46	103	102¾	103
3 Gulf St Stl 4½s'61	97⅜	97	97¾
7 Hiram Walker 4¼s'46	105½	104¾	104¾
2 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	91½	91¼	91¼
1 Hous B & Ter 5s '37	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
2 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
21 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	47⅞	47½	47½
9 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	77	77	77
25 Hud & Man 5s 2d inc	30¾	30¼	31
1 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
2 Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	97	96½	96½
32 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	77⅛	75¾	75¾
1 Ill Cen col tr 4s '53	83	83	83
4 ICCSL&NO 5s '63 A	102	86½	86½
14 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	81¾	81⅛	81¼
50 Ill Steel 4½s '40	107⅜	107	107
5 Ind 7th Ry 3½s '86	98¾	98¾	98¾
5 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	101½	101	101
7 Interb R 7½s '32	84	84	84
2 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	82	82	82
5 Interb P Tr 6s '32	43	42¾	42¾
18 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	92½	92¼	92½
2 Interlake Iron 5s '51	6-32	6-32	6-32
12 Int Cit Nor adj 6s '52	14¼	14¼	14¼
10 Int Cit Nor 1st 6s '52	37½	37¼	37¼
1 Int Cit Nor 5s '56 C	36	35½	35½
100 IntHydro El 6s '44	81½	79½	79½
7 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	84	83¾	84
5 Int Paper 5s '55	99	98¾	98¾
6 Int Paper 5s '47	101½	101¾	101½
2 Int Rys C A 6½s'47	96½	96¾	96¾
3 Int Rys C Am 5s '72	90	90	90

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
13 IntT&T cv 4½s '39	82½	82½	82½
1 Int T&T 4½s '52	67½	67½	67½
6 Int T&T deb 5s '55	72	71½	71½
2 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	6¼	6¼	6¼
11 JamesF&Clea 4s '59	94¾	94	94
9 K C South 5s '50	93⅛	92¾	92¾
1 K C South 3s '50	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
8 K C Term 4s '60	106½	106⅛	106⅛
1 Kans G & E 4½s '80	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
5 Keith B F 6s '46	98¼	98¼	98¼
5 Kresge Found 4s '45	108⅛	108	108
6 Lac Gas 5½s '53	61⅜	61	61
2 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	60	60	60
7 Lac Gas 5s '39	90⅜	90⅛	90¼
2 Lautaro Nit 6s '54	43	43	43
1 Leh & N Eng 4s '65A	101	101	101
7 Leh C&N 4½s '54	99¼	99¼	99¼
10 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	98⅜	98¼	98¼
7 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	77¼	77¼	78
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	62	62	62
2 Leh Val Term 5s 41	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Liggett & M 7s 44	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞
5 Liggett & M 5s 51	121	120⅞	121
19 Loews 3½s 46	98	97½	97½
5 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Lorillard Co 7s 44	127¼	127¼	127⅜
12 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	95¾	95½	95¾
8 Louis & N 4s 40	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
25 Louis & N1st4s2003	99	99	99
4 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	92½	92⅛	92⅛
3 Maine Cen 4s '61	101	101	101
11 Manhat Ry 4s 90ct	42&	42½	42¾
1 Marion StShov6s'47	97½	97½	97½
1 Market St Ry 7s '40	101	101	101
10 McCrory Strs 5s '51	03⅜	103⅜	103⅜
17 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	103¾	103½	103⅜
1 Mead Corp 6s '45A	10	104	104
9 Met Ed 4½s '68	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 MetWSideElChi 4s '38	14	14	14
1 Mex Internat 7½ asd	4½	4⅜	4⅜
3 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	103½	103¼	103¼
1 M & S L con 5s '34 ct	17	16½	16½
1 W & StL 4s '49	6	6	6
4 MSP&SSMar 5½s '78	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
2 MSP&SSM cons gd 5s '38	101½	101½	101½
1 MSP&SSM 4s con ist '38	27½	27½	27½
25 M-K-Tex adj 5s '67	70	69¾	70
8 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	88	87½	87½
1 M-K-Tex 4s 1/62 B	69¼	69¼	69¼
60 Mo Pac 5½s '49	16¾	16½	16½
1 Mo Pac '65A	40½	40½	40½
2 Mo Pac 5s '65A ct	40	40	40
10 Mo Pac 5s '77F	40½	40½	40½
1 Mo Pac 5s '78G	40	40	40
39 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	19½	19	19
5 Mo Pac 5s '80H	40½	40½	40½
5 Mo Pac 5s '81I	40½	40½	40½
3 Mo Pac 5s '81I ctf	38	38	38
14 Mob & Oh 5s '38	34¼	34	34
1 Monongah Ry 4s '60	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
10 MonWPaPbSv4½s'60	102	100	100
1 MonWPaPbSv5s '65	105	105	105
1 Montre Tr 4½s '55 C	80	80	80
8 Mor & Essex 5s '55	99⅜	99½	99⅜
7 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	91¾	91	91
40 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	88½	87⅞	87⅞
12 Nat Dairy Prod 3s '60	103¼	102¼	102¼
4 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
17 Natl Stl 4s '65	103½	103½	103¾
10 New Eng T & T 5s '52	119	119	119
28 N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	98	97¾	97¾
1 N Orl Pub Sv 5s '57	93¾	93¾	93¾
3 N O Tex & M 4½s '56	55½	54¼	54¼
2 N O Tex & M 5½s '54	61	61	61
1 N O Tex & M 5s '35 A	50	50	50
22 N O Tex & M 5s '54 B	57	57	57
316 NYC cv 6s'44	124	120½	120½
9 NYC 4½s' 2013 A	89¼	89¼	89¼
1 NYC rf 5s 2013	97½	96½	96½
11 NYC con 4s'98	96¼	95	95
57 NYC 3¾s'46	100¾	99½	99½
10 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	90½	90	90
2 NYC & HR 4s'42	106½	106½	106½
10 NYC&HR 3½s'97	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
3 NY Chi&StL 6s'38	100¼	100¼	100¼
15 NYChi&StL 5½s'74 A	100½	99½	100½
30 NY Chi&StL 4½s'78	89	88¼	88¼
207 NY Chi&StL 4s'80	101 15-32	101 15-32	101 15-32
26 NY Chi&StL 4s'46	102¼	101¾	102
4 NY Dock Co 4s'51	64¼	63⅞	64⅛
11 NY Edis 3½s'65	98	97	97½
5 NY Edis 3½s'66	98¼	97⅞	97⅞
1 NY Lack&W 4½s'73	105½	105½	105½
3 NY Lack&W 4s'73 A	100	99¾	100
1 NYNH&H cvt 6s'48	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
6 NYNH&H 4½s'67	46½	46	46
5 NYNH&H 4s'55	41	41	41
5 NYNH&H 4s'56	41¼	41¼	41¼
5 NYNH&H 4s'57	41¼	41¼	41¼
23 NY O&W rfg 4s'92	31½	30¾	31
2 NY O&W gen 4s'55	23	23	23
7 NY Steam 6s '47	108	108	108
17 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	17¾	17½	17½
17 Niagara Hud Pr3½s'66	100¾	100	100¼
5 Niagara Sh 5½s'58 50	103	102½	102½
2 Norf Sou 5s '61 A	28	28	28
11 Norf & W 4s '96	113	113	113
14 Nor Am Co 5s '61	105¼	104⅝	104⅝
3 Nor Am Co 5½s '63	102	86½	86½
13 Nor Am Ed 5s '69 C	101½	101¼	101¼
46 Nor Pac 6s 2047	110⅝	110¼	110¼
21 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	99⅜	98½	98½
13 Nor Pac 4s '97	103⅜	103	103
27 Nor Pac 2047	84	84	84
1 Ogden & L Chu 4s '48	27½	27½	27½
11 Ohio Ed 4s '65	102	102	102
5 Ore Sh Line 5s '46	117¼	117	117
8 Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s'46	111¾	111	117
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4 '61	104¼	104	104¼
18 Pac Gas & El 3½s'66	96½	95½	95½
2 Pac Gas&El 3½s'66	96½	95½	95½
13 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	100½	100¼	100¼
11 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	104	103¾	104
5 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	101½	101½	101½
13 Pac T & T 3¼s C '66	99¼	99	99
4 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	73½	73¼	73½
5 Para Pict 6s '55	99¾	99¾	99¾

Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Preceding Page)

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
5¾	3½	Fairbanks Co	100	4¼	4	4⅛	+ 1/8
28	21½	Fairbanks pf	120	22½	20¾	22½	
103	95	Fed Lt & Tr pf (6)	20	95	94	94	Apr 1
39¾	34	Filene's Sons (.20g)	10	39¾	39¼	39¾	Feb 19
136½	116½	Food Mach pf (4½)	100	125	125	125	+ ½
135	118	Foster Wheel pf	70	129	127	127	−2¾
83	70½	Frank Sim pf	20	72	72	72	+1
117	109½	Freeport Sul pf (6)	20	117	117	117	Mar25
73	60	Fuller pr pf	50	62	62	62	Mar25
48½	35½	Fuller 2 pf	10	35	35	35	− ⅛
33	25½	Gamewell	80	27	27	27	
108¼	105	Gannett pf (6)	20	105	105	105	Mar29
153	145	Gen Bak pf (8)	30	146	146	146	Mar31
152	143	Gen Cigar pf (7)	30	146	145	146	Mar29
64½	58	Gen G & El cv pf	10	59	59	59	Apr 1
77	70	Gen G & E $6 pf A	10	70	70	70	Apr 1
70¾	58	Gen G & E $7 pf A	10	68	68	68	Mar16
124	117½	Gen Mills pf (6)	20	117½	117½	117½	Apr 1
110	107½	Gen Pr Ink pf (6)	10	109½	109½	109½	Mar30
117½	114	Gen Ry Sig pf (6)	40	117	117	117	Mar31
81	73½	Gen Stl Cast pf	10	75	75	75	Mar31
111	111	Gold-Stk Tel (6)	100	114	114	114	Mar30
96	92	Goth Silk H pf (7)	10	95	95	95	Mar31
145½	139	Gt W Sug pf (7)	110	140	139½	140	Mar31
64¼	30	Green B & W (2½g)	20	63	63	63	Mar11
98	73	Greene Can (3)	10	91½	91½	91½	Mar11
59	40	Guantan Sug pf	30	53	52	52	−1½
36	32⅜	Hack W pf A (1¾)	30	33½	33½	33½	Apr 1
103	104½	Hamil W pf (6)	20	105	105	105	+ ½
105	101½	Hanna $5 pf (5)	40	103½	103½	103½	Mar31
149	129	Harb-Walk pf (6)	100	133	133	133	Mar29
106½	103¼	Hart Corp pf (6½)	10	104½	104½	104½	
183	149	Helme pf (7)	10	150	150	150	Mar19
135½	129¾	Hercules Pw pf (6)	30	128¾	128½	128¾	Mar22
120½	106	Holland F pf (5)	60	107	105¾	105¾	− ¼
114¾	2 2¾	Holly Sug pf (7)	10	114¾	114¾	114¾	Mar 3
431	355	Homestake M (12a)	240	403	397	400	+3
72	65	Ill Cent 1 i (4)	10	66¾	66¾	66¾	Mar31
137	133½	Inger Rand pf (5)	20	133½	133½	133½	Mar27
111¼	109¼	Int Print I pf (6)	40	110½	110½	110½	
10	7⅝	Int Ry C Am	50	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Mar31
8¾	6½	Int Ry C Am ctf	50	7½	7½	7½	Apr 1
57½	48	Int Ry C Am pf	10	51¾	51¾	51¾	Apr 1
110	90	Int Silver pf	10	102	102	102	+1½
107	103¼	Int D Strs pf (7)	50	107	107	107	
126½	121	Island Crk C pf (6)	10	126½	126½	126½	Mar29
126	120	Johns-Man pf (7)	10	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞	+1⅞
135	123	Jon&L Stl pf (1¾k)	50	125	125	125	−1¼
121	117	Kan C Pw pf B (6)	20	117	117	117	Mar29
110	103	Keith-A-Or pf (1¾k)	10	110	110	110	Mar23
109½	103	Kendall pf (6a)	30	106	104½	104½	Mar22
51	47¼	Kinney pf	100	67⅛	66	66	−2
147	127	Kresge DS pf (.20k)	10	138	138	138	Feb 25
27⅞	21	Laclede Gas	30	21	21	21	− ⅛
41½	32	Laclede Gas

Grid Coaches Signing For Longer Terms

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP) — The college football coach who sits on the uncomfortable pinnacle of a one-year contract is rapidly passing out of the sports picture. No longer is the director of Alma Mammy's grid-iron destinies required, in one short season, to produce a winner or "git."

The long-term contract, designed to give a man sufficient time to establish his own system and prove its value, is becoming the vogue from coast to coast.

Contracts Longer

The latest development in this move to give the "man behind the guns" a break is at Indiana University, where Alvin N. (Bo) McMillin recently was signed to a 10-year renewal of his contract.

Bo, of course, already has established satisfactorily a winning system for the Hoosiers, but his new 10-year contract is indicative of the trend. Dana X. Bible this year starts a similarly lengthy term at the University of Texas, having accepted the Longnorns' lucrative offer after a long and successful career at Nebraska.

At least 15 others will start work next fall under new contracts or renewals of old ones which range in length from two to five years.

In the latter group are Lawrence M. (Biff) Jones, who resigned his post as major in the U. S. Army to replace Bible at Nebraska; William (Doc) Newton, who stepped into Hunk Anderson's shoes at North Carolina State; Lynn Waldorf, who, as a reward for guiding Northwestern to the 1936 Big Ten championship, was given a five-year renewal, and Madison (Matty) Bell, similarly rewarded for his work at Southern Methodist.

At Dickinson College, which last fall withdrew from the eastern Pennsylvania intercollegiate athletic conference so that it might have "a wider latitude in scheduling games," Coach Arthur D. Kahler received a four-year extension of his contract.

At least two teachers of touchdown technique will inaugurate three-year terms next fall, Ossie Solem, who went from Iowa to Syracuse to replace Vic Hanson, and Larry (Moon) Mullins, who left St. Benedict's in Kansas to take over the job at Loyola of New Orleans.

Coaches granted 3-year renewals include Gus Dorais at Detroit, Leo (Dutch) Meyer at Texas Christian, Harvey Harman at Pennsylvania, John P. (Little Clipper) Smith at Duquesne, and Henry H. (Heinie) Miller at St. Joseph's of Philadelphia.

Two-Year Group

In the two-year contract group are William F. Kern at Carnegie Tech, John L. (Paddy) Driscoll at Marquette, where, after 15 years, he has replaced Frank Murray, and Don McAllister, given a two-year extension by the University of South Carolina.

Numerous others have been awarded long-term agreements in recent campaigns, among whom are Mal Stevens at New York University, Lowell (Red) Dawson at Tulane, Carl Snavely at Cornell, and Ray (Bear) Wolf, Snavely's successor at North Carolina.

Other noted coaches whose success has been acknowledged by grants of comparatively steady employment are Fritz Crisler, whose five-year extension at Princeton covers 1939; Glenn S. (Pop) Warner of Temple, who is reported to have received a two-year extension on a five-year contract which expires this year; Robert Neyland, who, like Biff Jones, resigned his Army post to accept a five-year contract at Tennessee in December, 1935, and "Slip" Madigan of St. Mary's, another five-year man whose term will end after next fall's campaign.

Soccer Dates Announced

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP)—Playing dates for the American half of the 12-game schedule arranged for the Charlton Athletic Club, crack British soccer outfit, were announced yesterday by the United States Football Association. Charlton's tour will open in the Polo Grounds, New York, May 30, against a selected team of eastern United States soccer stars. The visitors will play against a picked Allegheny Valley team at Pittsburgh June 2; at Detroit, June 5; at Chicago, June 6, against an Illinois S. F. A. eleven. After six games in Canada, Charlton will return to play at Philadelphia June 26 and at the Polo Grounds for the second time on June 27.

Army Elects Thackeray

WEST POINT, N. Y., April 2 (AP)—Army's fencing team has elected Cadet Donald W. Thackeray of Wakefield, R. I., as 1938 captain. Thackeray finished second in saber competition in the Intercollegiate Fencing Association championships in New York last week.

Teammates - - - —By Pap'

NICE WORK, SON
ARTHUR
- BORDEN -
Gen. HOWARD S. BORDEN
THE VETERAN NEVER HAS TO APOLOGIZE FOR HIS GAME - NOT EVEN WHEN LINED UP WITH HIS FAMOUS SON
THE BORDEN FATHER-SON COMBINATION RECALLS THAT EARLE HOPPING AND HIS DAD - BOTH HIGH GOAL PLAYERS - OFTEN RODE AS TEAMMATES A FEW YEARS AGO
RATED AT EIGHT GOALS, ARTHUR IS ONE OF THE BEST INDOOR PLAYERS IN THE GAME
- ACE OF THE WINGED FOOT INDOOR POLO TRIO
PAP'

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Norman Brookes Approves Forest Hills Stadium

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP) — The United States Lawn Tennis Association today released a letter from Norman E. Brookes, president of the Australian Lawn Tennis Association, in which Brookes expressed satisfaction with the Forest Hills courts as the site of the prospective United States - Australian Davis cup matches.

Addressing the U. S. L. T. A. Davis cup committee, Brookes, after visiting the courts, wrote: "I am more than satisfied that with the care and attention the Forest Hills courts are receiving, they should be in excellent condition by the time the matches are to be played and suitable in every respect for an international Davis Cup contest."

Last Tuesday the U. S. L. T. A. was criticized for selecting Forest Hills by Samuel H. Collom of Philadelphia, a member of its own executive committee.

Collom said he had been advised that three members of the Australian team, Jack Crawford, Vivian McGrath, and Cliff Sproule, were "unanimous in condemning Forest Hills."

Collom charged the New York faction of the U. S. L. T. A. with attempting to establish a tennis "dictatorship."

In releasing Brookes' letter, the tennis body declared Brookes well equipped to pass judgment on the Forest Hills courts. They pointed out that he formerly held the Australian singles, British singles and doubles, and United States doubles titles.

Collom revealed he planned to ask that the Davis Cup matches be moved from Forest Hills when the executive committee of the U. S. L. T. A. meets tomorrow in New York.

Before either Australia or the United States gets to the semi-final Davis Cup match, however, they have other teams to beat. The Americans meet Japan at San Francisco, April 30, May 1-2, and on the same days the Australians play Mexico at Mexico City.

Favorites Advance As Anticipated In Badminton Tourney

CHICAGO, April 2 (AP) — Pre-tournament favorites advanced impressively yesterday to the quarter-finals of the national badminton championships being played at the Illinois Naval Armory.

Walter Kramer of Detroit, generally regarded as the nation's top ranking star, defeated Frank Roberts of Baltimore, Md., 15—4, 15—3, and then disposed of George Bent, Chicago, 15—3, 15—4. Kramer drew a bye in the first round.

Patience Radford of Boston, runner-up for the New England title, won a hard-fought duel from Wilma Traxel Markt, Chicago, 11—1, 11—3, after disposing of Elizabeth Smith of Boston, 11—7, 11—2. Mrs. Del Barkhuff of Seattle, Pacific coast ace, defeated Jean McLean of Detroit, 11—6, 11—6.

Constance O'Donovan of Detroit, another player expected to bid strongly for the women's singles crown, was victor over Mrs. W. C. Painter of Dedham, Mass., 11—6, 7—11, 11—7.

Hamilton Law of Seattle and Hock Sim Ong, University of California star, were other male favorites to advance. Law whipped Seymour Pehkind of Chicago, 15—9, 15—4, after defeating Stephen Hartshorn of Boston, 15—9, 15—6. Ong first took George Dixon of Chicago into camp, 15—12, 4—15, 15—13, and then eliminated John Hill of the University of Illinois, 15—3, 15—6.

Others to reach the men's singles quarterfinals were Henry Reynolds of Chicago and Chester Goss and Don Eversoll of Los Angeles. Reynolds defeated Don Vaughan of Garden City, N. Y., 15—11, 15—11, and then whipped Ray Skov, Champaign, Ill., 15—1, 15—4. Goss defeated Leo Gould of Detroit, 15—9, 12—15, 15—7, and Kenneth Quigley, Shaker Heights, Ohio, 15—12, 15—3. Eversoll whipped Jack Riday of Winnetka, Ill., 15—7, 15—8, and Stanley Houghton, Boston, 15—7, 15—5.

Wolf Advances In Squash Tennis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 2—The national open squash tennis championship was brought up to the quarter-finals yesterday with five professionals and three amateurs still in the play.

Tonight will bring two matches between amateurs and professionals, as Harry F Wolf, national amateur champion, encounters Edward Standing, assistant coach at Yale Club, and James T. Reid, coach at Crescent Athletic Club for the last 20 years, opposes one of his pupils, Gerard T Baxter Jr.

Wolf met with far stronger opposition than he expected in his match against Frederick Barry Ryan Jr., who had been carefully coached by the present open champion, Thomas Iannicelli since the latter became coach at the Short Hills Club, of which Ryan is a member. Ryan took the first game, 15-8, and fought Wolf on practically even terms for the balance of the match, but Wolf finally pulled out the next three games and the match, 8—15, 15—11, 15—11, 18—16.

The other two matches went to Standing, who eliminated Charles Costello, coach at Princeton Club, in straight games, though the scores were close, and to another veteran, Rowland Dufton, coach of many champion teams for New York Athletic Club during the past 20 years, who polished off young Tommy Doyle, an assistant at Crescent Athletic Club, 15—6, 15—12, 15—9.

G. E. T.

Barnes Team Takes Lead

NORFOLK, Va., April 2 (AP)—The Wallace Barnes team of Hartford, Conn., took first place in the Booster Division of the tenth annual National Duck Pin Bowling Congress last night, with a score of 1761 against 1730 for the Lutheran League of Washington, D. C., in second position. Rolling the first 400 set of the tournament, Sam Alkas, anchor man on the Hartford team, took the lead in all events with an 1137 total. He tallied 351 in the singles, bettered his score in the doubles with 383 and smashed over a 403 set tonight.

Seaback Is Tied With Lauri For Billiard Lead

World's Pocket Billiard Standing

	W	L	BG	HR
Charles Seaback	2	1	15	31
Onofrio Lauri	2	1	10	45
Joseph Diehl	1	1	22	51
Irving Crane	1	1	18	26
Erwin Rudolph	1	1	11	38
Ralph Greenleaf	1	1	12	63
Andrew Ponzi	1	1	16	28
James Caras	1	1	22	52
William Mosconi	1	1	11	78
Bennie Allen	1	1	18	32
Marcel Camp	1	2	15	35
Fay Ganier	1	2	30	27

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 2—The world pocket billiards championship at the Ponzi Academy was scrambled up worse than ever yesterday, when the only unbeaten leaders, the newcomers, Irving Crane and Joseph Diehl, were defeated by the tail-enders, William Mosconi and Bennie Allen, in the evening performances.

This placed those veterans of many tournaments, Charles Seaback of Boston, and Onofrio Lauri of Brooklyn, in the lead with two victories and one defeat each, with every one of the others with one victory at least, while the opponents of the veterans, Marcel Camp and Fay Gainer, trailed with two defeats.

Lauri continued his triumphal career in the opening game of the afternoon, when he defeated Fay Gainer, the newcomer, in 19 innings, 125 to 88, showing steadier play than in his battle with Greenleaf. He made some fine shots, too, especially in his final unfinished run of 45, his best of the game. Gainer proved that he was a good shot maker, too, with a high run of 27.

Seaback captured his second victory of the tourney in the second afternoon game, 125 to 79, in 15 innings, from Marcel Camp. But the latter protested the game, when he missed a shot, but holed two other balls, and the referee, Sylvester Ferguson, failed to spot them both, putting up only one by mistake, until after Seaback had scored twice. So it may have to be played over again. Both made high runs of 28, and Seaback finished with a run of 25.

Mosconi made the most impressive appearance of the day, in the first game of the evening, when he defeated Crane, 125 to 48, finishing with the best run of the tournament so far, a run of 78 in the final inning, which tied him with Erwin Rudolph for the best game as well. Crane's best run was 16, made early in the contest.

Then Allen halted the career of Diehl, 125 to 83, playing careful, but not impressive, billiards, and running out in the 18th inning, with a final run of 21, though he had made an earlier run of 32. Diehl started well, but was outgeneraled in the later innings by the former champion, and made a run of 23 as his best.

Playoffs at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Last Night's Results

National League

Detroit 2, Montreal Canadiens 1 (three overtime periods).

New York Rangers 1, Montreal Maroons 0.

International-American League

Philadelphia 5, Springfield 0

Playoff Standings

National League

Championship Series (3 out of 5)

	W	L	G	OG
Detroit	3	2	13	8
Montreal Canadiens	2	3	8	13

(Detroit wins championship.)

Semifinal Stanley Cup Playoff (2 out of 3)

New York Rangers	1	1	0
Montreal Maroons	0	1	0

Second-Place Playoff (2 out of 3)

Montreal Maroons	2	1	8
Boston	1	2	6

(Boston eliminated.)

Third-Place Playoff (2 out of 3)

New York Rangers	2	0	5
Toronto	0	2	1

(Toronto eliminated.)

International-American League

Eastern Division Championship (2 out of 3)

Philadelphia	2	0	8
Springfield	0	2	1

(Springfield eliminated.)

Western Division Championship (3 out of 5)

Syracuse	2	2	9
Pittsburgh	2	2	7

(Springfield eliminated Providence 2 to 1 in Western Division semifinals.)

Next Games

National

N. Y. Rangers at Montreal Maroons Saturday.

International-American

Pittsburgh at Syracuse Sunday.

College Tennis Results

Lehigh 8, Roanoke 1.
Virginia 9, Tufts 0.

Californian Is Now the Leader In ABC Singles

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP)—In one of the most thrilling sessions in American bowling congress history, Ernie Soest, Santa Monica, Calif., soared into the lead in the singles division of the big pin carnival yesterday with a smashing 729 total.

Rolling on the same squad, Billy Knox, of Philadelphia, first man ever to roll 300 in an A. B. C. (Toledo, 1913) rang up a 725 total to take second place.

The 26-year-old Californian scored games of 217-279-233 in chasing Emil Garbarino, Middletown, N. Y., out of the top spot. Garbarino's 699 total was beaten a few minutes later when Knox hit 258-243-224.

It was Soest's first trip out of the Golden State and he made the most of it. A total of 735 won the title for Charley Warren, Springfield, Ill., last year who oddly enough relinquished the crown on an earlier squad when he rolled only 568.

Veteran tournament followers—and the matinee crowd was the largest of the current tourney—had never seen two such totals on the same squad of a tourney.

Soest, who flew here with his Douglas Aircraft team, waited anxiously while the veteran Philadelphia Kegler needed two strikes, a double in bowling parlance, to pass the Californian, but crashed his ball too "deep" into the head pin and he left the No. 6 and 10 pins standing.

Totals lower than Soest's 729 have been high enough to win 29 of the 36 past A. B. C. single titles, a similar total, rolled by Wally Lundgren of Chicago stood as a record for 22 years.

Soest is the second bowler to come out of the West and soar among the A. B. C. leaders. Two years ago at Syracuse, Ora Mayer, San Francisco, knocked off the all-events championship with a 2022 count.

In the five-man team competition, the night's best proved to be a mediocre 2706 by the Simone Billiards squad of Syracuse, N. Y., way below the 3045 pace-setting total of the Pastime A. C. of Syracuse.

Hilda Livengood Is Banned From College Golf Team

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., April 2 (AP)—Athletic Director Wendell Wilson took the wind out of a campus tempest over a blonde girl golfer yesterday.

He ruled Hilda Mae Livengood, state amateur champion in 1935, could not try out for the University of Illinois' freshman links team.

He had so proclaimed before. But this time he buttressed the "no" with a firm "definitely" and explained:

"There is an unwritten understanding that women can't compete in Big Ten intercollegiate athletics."

Miss Livengood accepted the verdict with a show of sportsmanship.

"I understand Mr. Wilson's reasons and I will naturally abide by his decision," she said. "I would still like to compete with the team because it would provide good training for the summer tournaments. But I guess I won't be able to do so."

In one of her few trips around the Urbana Country Club course, the Danville co-ed scored an 80. Varsity Golf Coach John Utley invited her to join the freshman squad. But Wilson vetoed the invitation. That stirred the campus commentators.

"She's an excellent golfer and should be given an opportunity to compete for Illinois," said Captain Will Kokes of the Illinois golf team.

Siding with him were football Captain-elect Lowell Spurgeon and Cliff Kuhn, a grid letterman; Jane Tharp, vice-president-elect of the woman's league; Captain-elect Johnny Brouk of the water polo squad; Ruffy Silverstein, wrestling champ, and President Phyllis Burns of the Torch, honorary woman's society.

Campus opinion, reported the student publication, Daily Illini, preponderantly favored Miss Livengood.

"When men and women do engage in sports together," asserted Carita Robertson, assistant professor of physical education for women, "they should do so for social and recreational reasons, not for competition."

But why not, she asked, arrange some kind of a team partnership pitting men against men and women against women?

Bees Displeased With Showing of Di Maggio

SAN DIEGO, Calif., April 2 (AP)—The Boston Bees, who purchased Vince Di Maggio, brother of the New York Yankee baseball star from San Diego of the Coast League, are displeased with his showing and want to return him, says owner William Lane of the local club.

Lane said President Robert Quinn of the Bees had expressed dissatisfaction with Di Maggio's failure to hit, and with his inability to adapt himself to the third base position.

The San Diego owner said he felt Di Maggio, who starred in the outfield for the coast team last year, had not been given a fair chance to demonstrate his ability.

Lane said he would accept return of his former player and cancel a $10,000 note he holds from the Bees rather than lose any friendships through mistaken assertions he had sold an untried player.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

St. Louis (N) 7, Brooklyn (N) 0.
Detroit (A) 4, Cincinnati (N) 2.
Chicago (N) 7, Los Angeles (PC) 5.
New York (N) 8, Jersey City (I) 0.
Philadelphia (A) 13, Minneapolis (AA) 8
Newark (I) 6, Philadelphia (N) 4.
Chattanooga (S) 5, Washington (A) 4.
Milwaukee (AA) 10, Cleveland (A) 8.
Rochester (I) 4, Columbus (AA) 0.
Toronto (I) 15, House of David 5.
Toledo (AA) 19, Philadelphia (A) (Squad B) 7.

College Baseball Results

Dartmouth 6, W. and M. 4.
Hampden-Sydney 3, Delaware 2.
Illinois S. T. 6, Vanderbilt 5.
L. I. U. 6, Virginia P. I. 1.
Ohio 3, Maryville 2.
Rutgers 7, Montclair S. T. 6.
Virginia 11, Vermont 3.

College Polo Results

Army 17, Harvard 5½.
Cornell 6½, Princeton 5.

And Talking of . . . Rowing

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Contrast in Blues

PUTNEY, Eng.—A striking contrast in rowing styles was provided by the two crews concerned in the 89th Oxford-Cambridge boat race over the 4¼ miles of tidal water between Putney and Mortlake this year. Oxford—rowing with swivel rowlocks but with substantially the same "orthodox" style as usual; Cambridge—a typical "Fairbairn" outfit, showing therefore most of the characteristics of the Light Blue crews that won the boat race 13 years in succession from 1923.

At this point, since the difference between the crews boiled down to "Fairbairnism," you may very reasonably ask what exactly that mystic word implies. And to answer the question I can hardly do better than quote Steve Fairbairn's own words to me on one occasion when we were discussing the style of rowing that has been the secret behind the astounding sequence of successes gained by Jesus College, Cambridge University and Thames Rowing Club crews. Half a century has elapsed since "Steve" propounded his system at Jesus College, Cambridge, and since then it has been adopted almost everywhere, (even in a mild degree at Oxford) despite intense criticism from the "orthodox" brigade.

"When I am coaching a man to row in a race," said Fairbairn, "I teach him not to think about his body. Let him concentrate upon getting his work properly applied with his blade, and his frame will position itself without help."

Series of Movements

"After all," he went on, "it is scarcely more complicated to pull an oar through a stroke than to pick up a piece of paper from the floor. Both involve a long series of separate movements, and you don't do either by puzzling out the details. Everyone can pick up paper because he knows he can, and everybody can pull a useful blade once he begins to think he can. Whether or not a man will develop into a stylish oarsman depends upon his athletic sense of touch, training, control and balance, and upon the amount of thought he gives to the question when at home in his easy chair. In the boat his job is hard work off the stretcher and neat work with the blade—first, last and all the time!"

That, in short, is the heterodox doctrine of the most successful rowing coach ever known. And it has made him an absolute storm center in British rowing.

You see, the orthodox school of thought sets great store on body, arm and leg movements, carried out according to a time-honored formula. But Fairbairn concerns himself only with leg drive and blade work. "Get those right," he says, "and everything else will look after itself."

A Disappointing Duty

Steve and the coaches who model their methods on his, allow their charges a considerable amount of individual latitude. They may, perhaps, "shoot their slides," look out of the boat at their oar-blades, or commit other breaches of orthodoxy. All they are asked to do, broadly speaking, is to get a real grip on the water, apply a sustained leg drive from the stretcher and make the boat leap forward at every stroke.

The 106 years of the boat race have been richly studded with sportsmanlike actions. And this year's contest added to the gems about a fortnight before the race was rowed. For it was then that the president of the Oxford University Boat Club, J. S. Lewes, decided that the shell would travel better if he conceded his place at No. 2 thwart to one of the men in the reserve eight.

The Nation Goes Blue

In a sense, as soon as this discovery was made after careful testing, it was clearly Lewes' duty as president to step out. But it was, you will agree, a most disappointing thing to have to do.

This year, a large section of the British public had to resign itself in advance to missing something that made early promise of being a very fine race. For mid-day on a Wednesday was a poor time for the boat race from the average spectator's point of view. Tantalizingly enough, Oxford chose this awkward year in which to produce a crew that really seemed to have a serious prospect of victory. And a Saturday race would, I feel sure, have attracted a bigger crowd. It is a perennial phenomenon that each springtime, as soon as the Blues conclude their earlier training on the upper reaches of the Thames, and break into prominence on the newspaper pages, the whole British nation seems to become divided into two camps—the Dark Blues and the Light. The partizanship of people with varsity connection is perfectly comprehensible, but the prodigious interest of the rest of the community seems to me to take a little explaining.

A worthy Oxford professor once observed that "the boat race and the cricket match are the anchors of the universities in the heart of the English people." And each succeeding year gives added point to that remark, because not only does a vast concourse attend the event, but a vastly vaster one (if you will pardon the phrase) "follows" the race from start to finish with the aid of the radio. Listening-in, however, is no real substitute for "all the fun of the fair" on the towpath. Understanding of oarsmanship is not at all essential for the appreciation of a rowing match. The whole thing looks so simple. Though, as Mr. Earnest Tryer says:

Drawn by John A. May

"It is a very technical business when you go into it."

Score 183 Runs

AUCKLAND, N. Z., April 2 (CP)—A combined Auckland and Wellington team hit up 183 runs against the Marylebone Cricket Club touring team in a match opened yesterday. The M. C. C. players, who leave for England at the close of the game, made 56 for no wickets when play closed for the day. P. E. Whitelaw was the only New Zealander to oppose the tourists successfully, making 99 not out. Hedley Verity, Yorkshire spin bowler, took 4 wickets for 54 runs.

Table Tennis Tourney

NEWARK, N. J., April 2 (AP)—Bernard Grimes of New York, fifth seeded player in the United States seventh annual men's singles table tennis championship, paced the field into the second round last night as the opening rounds of the tourney got under way. Grimes won his first match from Mason Haire of Swarthmore, Penna., with the loss of but 17 points in three sets. He won by scores of 21—7, 21—5, 21—5.

Wembley Lions Win N.H.L. Title For Second Year

BRIGHTON, Eng., April 2 (CP Cable)—Wembley Lions won the National Hockey League title for the second successive year last night when Brighton Tigers held Harringay Racers to a scoreless tie here. Racers needed a win to retain a chance of finishing in a tie with Lions. Wembley Monarchs defeated Richmond Hawks, 7 to 6, in another game.

Lions now have 60 points to Racers' 57 and, as each team has one game to play, the best Racers can do is finish a point behind the champions.

Captained by Lou Bates of Ottawa, Lions have two other Ottawans and six Winnipeggers on their lineup. As National League champions, they are invited to take part in an international series at Toronto this month. There has been no decision yet whether they will accept. They would have to return to England for post-season games.

Fast and well-balanced, Lions are worthy champions. Roy Musgrove of Winnipeg has been a great asset to them this season and has earned ranking as the top netminder of the league. They have a heavy defense, speedy wings and in Tony Lemay of Winnipeg a clever playmaking center.

Wembley Monarchs' victory last night strengthened them in fifth position, but they won't better that spot before the season closes on April 7.

Sabin Springs Net Upset in Atlanta Tennis Tourney

ATLANTA, April 2 (AP)—Wayne Sabin of Hollywood, Calif., sprang the only upset so far in the Atlanta invitation tennis tournament by blasting Arthur Hendrix of Lakeland, Fla., out in the quarter finals while other seeded favorites advanced yesterday.

Sabin, ranked 17th nationally, eliminated Hendrix, ranking number 10 man, 6—2, 7—5.

Bryan M. Grant of Atlanta, top seeded in the tournament and number three in the nation, breezed by Walter Senior, of San Francisco, Calif., 6—0, 6—2.

Bobby Riggs, of Los Angeles, Calif., fourth ranking in the nation and national clay courts champion, disposed of Elwood Cooke, of Portland, Ore., Northwestern Pacific coast champion, 6—3, 6—4.

The fourth, quarter final match, between Russell Bobbitt of Atlanta, eighth ranking junior nationally, and Joel Hunt of Los Angeles, Calif., ninth in the country, is set for today.

In a quarter finals doubles match, Grant and Sabin defeated Burtz Boulware and Bill Moore, 6—4, 6—3. Boulware, of Jacksonville, Fla., and Moore from Hartford, Ark., from Georgia Tech's number one doubles team.

Hunt and Riggs advanced to the semifinal doubles round by coming from behind to defeat Malon Courts and Vernon Marcum, 4—6, 6—1, 6—2. Courts is from Atlanta and a former Georgia State tennis champion; Marcum is from St. Petersburg.

Ramblers Qualify

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP)—With all doubt gone as to their eastern division supremacy, the Philadelphia Ramblers waited today for settlement of the Pittsburgh-Syracuse fight to determine their opponents in the International - American Hockey League's playoff finals.

After just about making a runaway of the regular season eastern division race, the Ramblers followed it up by scalping the Springfield Indians in two straight games of their sectional series playoff to decide the survivor for the final playoffs against the western winner.

Mrs. E. L. Page Retains North and South Title

PINEHURST, N. C., April 2 (AP)—Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page of Chapel Hill, N. C., won the women's north and south golf championship for the second time today, defeating Virginia Guilfoil of Syracuse, N. Y., 1 up.

The Chapel Hill girl won the tournament two years ago in another close final match with Charlotte Glutting of Orange, N. J.

Drama touched today's match on the last green when Miss Guilfoil failed to sink a 12-foot putt for a birdie to square the match. Mrs. Page was 20 inches away with the winning putt.

The Syracuse collegian stepped over as if to concede her opponent's putt, hesitated, then carried through, and the match ended without the last shot being fired.

College Lacrosse Result

St. John's 9, Dartmouth 2.

Detroit Beats Canadiens As Rangers Win

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP)—Meet Detroit's high-flying Red Wings, who had the ability to come back into their second straight national hockey league championship.

All but eliminated by a succession of injuries, the Wings kept punching at Montreal's opportunist Canadiens to remain on top of the loop ice heap and stay in the running in defense of the classic Stanley Cup.

Goalie Normie Smith, defensively the league's best this year, came back to action just in time last night to provide the backbone that gave the Wings a 2-1 victory over the Canadiens in three "sudden death" overtime periods in the decisive game of the championship and cup semifinal series.

Now the Detroits can rest until the New York Rangers and Montreal Maroons decide the other finalist berth in the cup competition. The Rangers got off to a flying start in the two-out-of-three game playoff by whipping the Maroons 1-0 in Madison Square Garden last night. The series shifts to Montreal for the second game tomorrow.

Jolted by the loss late in the season of high-scoring Larry Aurie with a broken ankle, and then by the injury of Smith last Saturday night, the Wings went into last night's final handicapped from the opening bell. Facing them was a Canadians club fast reviving from the two beatings administered by the Wings in the opening tilts of the five-game series.

After taking the opening two games on home ice, the Wings had found the injury handicap too tough and dropped the next two at Montreal.

It seemed likely Smith would still be on the sidelines last night but he went in at the start, and, in Hec Kilrea, Detroit found a puck chaser who evened up for the loss of Aurie.

In fact, Kilrea scored the winning goal on a triple pass from Marty Barry and Herb Lewis at 11:49 of the third overtime period to climax a skating performance that left little to be desired. Ebbie Goodfellow sent Detroit off in front in the second period, only to have Bill McKenzie tie it up for the Canadiens in the third regulation session and force the game into 51 minutes of overtime.

In the New York battle, the Rangers' victory paid further dividends for the switch of Babe Pratt from defense to forward a week ago, for he scored the game's lone goal on an unassisted solo dash and a blasting shot from 30 feet out. His tally also clinched the preliminary playoffs against Toronto last week.

Jones' Attempt For a Comeback Falls Below Par

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 2 (AP)—Keeping up with Jones is no longer a job in golf.

As the 46-man field lined up for the second round of the fourth annual Augusta national golf championship today, the once unbeatable Bobby Jones was tied for next to last place, while Byron Nelson, lanky blond sharpshooter from Reading, Penna., blazed the trail with a record 66.

Bobby, looking even worse than his score, fell out of the running yesterday with a shaky 79 that all but carried the favored Horton Smith with him to the shoals of defeat. Smith, a hot contender for his third Augusta crown in four starts, slumped while he played with Jones and took a 75 that left him nine blows behind.

Jones' 79 tied his worst Augusta record. He had two of them last year, finished thirty-third.

Trailing Nelson was Ralph Guldahl, who streaked home with a back nine 32 for an 18-hole 69. Pressing close behind Guldahl came eight of the finest par-crackers of golf.

Platak and Weiller Meet Handball Champions

CHICAGO, April 2 (AP)—The same two teams that met for the national A. A. U. handball team title last year reached the finals of the 1937 tournament last night.

Joe Gordon and Andy Berry of Los Angeles, the titleholders, and Joe Platak and Bob Weiller of Chicago were the winning pairs in what observers said was one of the finest exhibitions ever seen here.

The champions won from Lefty Coyle and Eddie Linz of New York 21—19, 21—13 as Platak and Weiller bested Joe Goldsmith and Lloyd McGinnis of Long Beach, Calif., 21—12, 21—17. Both matches were hard fought.

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UNIVERSITY THEATRE
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"LLOYDS OF LONDON"
Pat O'Brien
"THE GREAT O'MALLEY"
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"AFTER THE THIN MAN"
HARVARD SQUARE KIR. 4580

Editor White Urges Patience With All National Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 2—What has made this nation's government the most stable and desirable in the world is that the rights of all of the people, and not just of the majority, have been protected, William Allen White, editor of the Emporia, Kan., Gazette, pointed out to the University of Cincinnati Business and Professional Men's forum here.

Permitting the President to nullify the restraining power of the Supreme Court on the ground that he is following the dictates of the majority would sacrifice minority rights and this stability, he stated.

The great need today in Mr. White's opinion is more patience and a willingness on the part of all to get a right, rather than an immediate solution for our problems.

"Patience is the essence of stability in the North American democracies," he said. "In the United States the balance wheel is the Supreme Court. It is always and is purposely two jumps behind the majority.

"In this controversy over the Supreme Court, the President's proponents ask why, when the people have won an election, shouldn't they have their own way immediately?

"The answer is, in the interest of stability they should wait, they should cool down and they should have time to see if they want really their own way in the particular way they thought they wanted it.

"If they do want their own way, sooner or later, under our institutions, they will get it and get it freely. But campaigns are heated. Emotions often blind people to reason. Opinion shifts from year to year. Right can afford to wait and a decent respect for the opinions of the minority requires the majority to go through the definite processes of trial and error.

"A Supreme Court which could become the mere shadow of a President who controlled a Congress by patronage, would give us a one-man government. Often the questions at issue in a government of 120,000,000 people cannot be answered with a snap of your finger, even by a count of noses, by one test in the ballot box. A stable government requires a careful consideration of those great questions."

Mr. White recognized the importance of solving the industrial problem and the labor question but doubted whether they could be solved in one jump. He said that we are suffering right now from the explosion of a 50-year-old idea that if everyone were given employment there would be enough for everybody. The problem of the equal distribution of national wealth can not be solved in one administration, he contended.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 260 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Sience Monitor and released through the local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Alabama

Dothan—Daily, 9 a. m. and 4:30 p. m., WAGF, 1370kc.
Huntsville—Daily, no regular time assigned, WBHP, 1200kc.
Selma—Week days, 1:30 p. m., WHBB, 1500kc.
Sheffield—Week days, 5:15 p. m., WMSD, 1420kc.

Delaware

Wilmington—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 10:30 a. m., WDEL, 1120kc.

Florida

Daytona Beach—Week days, 1 p. m., WMFJ, 1420kc.
Lakeland—Week days, 3:30 p. m., WLAK, 1310kc.
Orlando—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 5 p. m., WDBO, 580kc.
St. Augustine—Week days, 11:30 a. m., WFOY, 1210kc.
Tallahassee—Daily, 6:45 p. m., WTAL, 1310kc.
West Palm Beach—Daily, no regular time assigned, WJNO, 1200kc.

Georgia

Albany—Week days, 3 p. m., WGPC, 1420kc.
Atlanta—Week days, 5:30 p. m., WATL, 1370kc.
Columbus—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WRBL, 1200kc.
Griffin—Saturdays, 10 a. m., WKEU, 1500kc.
Macon—Fridays, 12:15 p. m., WMAZ, 1180kc.
Savannah—Sundays, 10:15 p. m., WTOC, 1260kc.
Thomasville—Week days, 2:20 p. m., WPAX, 1210kc.

Maryland

Baltimore—Daily, 11:30 a. m., WCBM, 1370kc.
Cumberland — Week days, 2:15 p. m., WTBO, 800kc.
Frederick—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WFMD, 900kc.

New Jersey

Asbury Park—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 12:15 p. m., Sundays, 2 p. m., WCAP, 1280kc.
Atlantic City—Mondays, 2:45 p. m., and Wednesdays, 2 p. m., WPG, 1100kc.
Red Bank—Mondays, Thursdays, Fridays, 10:45 a. m., Tuesdays to Saturdays, inc., 6:15 p. m., WBRB, 1210kc.

New York

Albany—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 11:20 a. m.; Tuesdays, Thursdays, 11:15 a. m.; WABY, 1370kc.
Auburn—Week days, 4 p. m., WMBO, 1310kc.
Brooklyn—Mondays, 5:15 p. m., WBBC, 1400kc.
Brooklyn—Week days, 4:45 p. m., WCNW, 1500kc.
Buffalo—Week days, no regular time assigned, WBNY, 1370kc.
Canton—Week days, 1 p. m., WCAD, 1220kc.
Jamestown—Week days, 1:05 and 9:15 p. m., WJTN, 1210kc.
New York City—Week days, 5:15 p. m., WQXR, 1550kc.
New York City—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10:30 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.
New York City—Week days, 7:45 a. m., WNYC, 810kc.
Olean—Week days, 2 p. m., WHDL, 1420kc.
Plattsburg—Week days, 8:30 p. m., WMFF, 1310kc.
Saranac Lake—Week days, 10 a. m., WNBZ 1290kc.
Syracuse—Mondays to Thursdays, inclusive, 1:55 p. m., WSYR, 570kc.
Utica—Saturdays, 5 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc.
White Plains—Thursdays, 4:01 p. m. Saturdays, 7:30 p. m., WPAS, 1210kc.
Woodside—Mondays, 11:45 a. m., WWRL, 1500kc.

North Carolina

Asheville—Daily, except Saturdays, 4:45 p. m., WWNC, 570kc.
Charlotte—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 7:15 p. m., WSOC, 1210kc.
High Point—Week days, 1:45 p. m., WMFR, 1200kc.
Wilmington—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 5:30 p. m., Saturdays, 5 p. m., WMFD, 1370kc.
Winston-Salem—Daily, no regular time assigned, WAIR, 1250kc.

Pennsylvania

Allentown—Daily, no regular time assigned, WCBA-WSAN, 1440kc.
Erie—Week days, 5:45 p. m., WLEU, 1420kc.
Glenside—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 3:15 p. m., WIBG, 970kc.
Greensburg—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 12 noon, WHJB, 620kc.
Philadelphia—Week days, 8:45 a. m., and 12 noon, WTEL, 1310kc.
Pittsburgh—Week days, 9 p. m., KQV, 1380kc.
Wilkes-Barre—Week days, 10 a. m., Sundays, 10 p. m., WBAX, 1210kc.

South Carolina

Greenville—Fridays, 6:45 p. m., WFBC, 1300kc.

Virginia

Charlottesville—Week days, 11 a. m., WCHV, 1420kc.
Harrisonburg—Week days except Wednesdays and Saturdays, 9 and 11 a. m.; Wednesdays and Saturdays, 9 a. m. and 1 p. m., WSVA, 550kc.
Newport News—Daily, no regular time assigned, WGH, 1310kc.

West Virginia

Bluefield—Saturdays, no regular time assigned, WHIS, 1410kc.
Fairmont—Mondays, no regular time assigned, WMMN, 890kc.
Parkersburg—Week days, 10 a. m., WPAR, 1420kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays to Saturdays, inclusive, 6 p. m., W1XAL, 11.79mc.
Boston—Week days, 1:45 p. m.; week days except Friday, 4:45 p. m., W1XK, 9.57mc.

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 5 p. m., CJRO, 6.15mc., CJRX, 11.72mc.

Quebec

Montreal—Daily, 2:45 p. m., CFCX, 6.00mc.

Costello Elected To N. Y. Assembly

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 2—Onondaga County Republicans are rejoicing today over the returns from the special election of yesterday which gave Frank J. Costello, Syracuse attorney, a plurality of 11,209 over William Disque (D). Mr. Costello succeeds the late Assemblyman Richard B. Smith of Onondaga County's third district, who passed on in February.

With the vote of 19,348 to Mr. Disque's 8139, Mr. Costello established a plurality record exceeding anything Assemblyman Smith, who established a reputation for his safe return year after year to the Assembly, ever achieved in a normal election. Nearest to the new assemblyman's record was Mr. Smith's plurality of 10,046 in 1933. Only a light vote was cast.

Mr. Costello's election serves to restore the Republicans in the Assembly to a constitutional majority, giving them 76 seats to the Democrats 74. For the passage of any legislative measure in the Assembly 76 votes, a majority of all the members elected, is required.

Since Mr. Costello based his campaign on both national and state issues, Republican leaders here today declared his election was a repudiation by Onondaga county voters of President Roosevelt's proposals for changes in the federal judiciary.

Strike Halts Service In Big Detroit Hotel

DETROIT, April 2 (AP)—The 27-story Book-Cadillac Hotel, Detroit's largest, remained without service today with approximately 350 employees on strike. The strike started yesterday afternoon as a sit-down, but the employees left peaceably when 400 policemen massed at the hotel under orders of Mayor Frank Couzens to clear the hotel of strikers "by force, if necessary."

Peace conferences began immediately between union leaders and Alex J. Groesbeck, former Governor of Michigan, who said he believed the strike would be settled by noon today. The Book-Cadillac management announced last night that 300 guests had checked out but 622 remained, in addition to 125 permanent guests.

Uniform Crime Bills Adopted in Maryland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Mr., April 2—Gov. Harry W. Nice has affixed his signature to four model uniform crime bills designed to put Maryland in line with other states which have enacted similar legislation. The measures provide for uniform extradition procedure, supervision of parolees who wish to leave the state, compulsory attendance of witnesses from other states and authority for police officers to cross state lines in fresh pursuit of criminals.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

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Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Conte di Savoia	Apr. 3	Gibraltar	Apr. 9	Apr. 2, 8:00 pm	Apr. 3, 9:00 am
†Deutschland	Apr. 4	Cherbourg	Apr. 11	Apr. 3, 8:00 pm	Apr. 4, 6:00 am
Queen Mary	Apr. 7	Cherbourg	Apr. 12	Apr. 6, 8:00 pm	Apr. 7, 10:00 am

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. McKinley	Seattle	Apr. 10	Apr. 5, 4:00 pm	Apr. 5, 7:30 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Niagara	Victoria	Apr. 13	Apr. 8, 4:00 pm	Apr. 8, 7:30 pm

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone include planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mails closing at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays. Air mail to China and Oriental points is forwarded by way of Manila.

†Italy and Mediterranean countries only.
*Except Italy and Mediterranean countries.

Mellon 'Lock-Out,' Schwab 'Sit-Down' Late Strike News

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., April 2—The lockout and sit-down strike had reached the farm mansions in the South Ligonier valley and the lush acreage around Loretto, Penna., today with the issue of "impossible demands" crossing the respective thresholds of Richard K. Mellon and Charles M. Schwab.

As a result, Mr. Mellon, who is the nephew of Andrew W. Mellon, one-time Secretary of the Treasury, announced that, while he would continue to maintain the Rolling Rock Hunt Club, the 12,000-acre farm estate which has been a 22-year retreat for the Mellon family, would be closed. His decision followed presentation of a higher-wage petition from 35 of his 50 farm laborers, which Mr. Mellon declared showed refusal to "co-operate" in an undertaking he never had thought of running for profit. The club followed the hounds over an area extending through 240 adjoining farm properties whose operators had part-time employment under the Mellon management.

Simultaneously Mr. Schwab, chairman of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, was meeting in New York with his estate manager, Blair C. Seeds, to discuss a sit-down strike by 10 farmhands who had taken possession of his potato cellar.

Sugar Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

to put at rest reports that President Roosevelt might call a new world disarmament conference.

Previous to the decision to send Mr. Davis here, it is learned that exchanges between London and Washington reverted increasingly to the famous "fireside" conference in Switzerland in 1932. Mr. MacDonald; with Mr. Davis and Mr. Henry L. Stimson, then United States Secretary of State, Dr. Heinrich Brüning, former Chancellor and Foreign Minister of Germany, and M. André Tardieu, Premier of France, agreed at that time that it was useless to approach disarmament or economic demobilization separately as technical problems. The agreement then was that all such problems must be approached as related questions depending on mutual solutions.

Nothing ever came of this agreement and efforts have continued to be made in the intervening years to approach the problems separately on a technical basis with the result that the world today is in a vortex of isolationist economy and an intense rearmament race.

While it should not be assumed that there is any great optimism among diplomats studying the problem, the feeling is that it could do no harm to go back to the formula of 1932 and carry on from there. This untried approach might conceivably produce results earnestly desired by all, which have proved impossible by other routes.

While full realization of tremendous obstacles precludes any immediate step, the objective in view is a parallel revival of both the economic and the disarmament conferences, which in theory are still in existence and suffering merely from protracted recesses. Provided this can be accomplished the final step would be merging of the two conferences into one. This objective is definitely in the minds both of British and American spokesmen, and has been discussed at length previous to the departure of the Davis party from Washington.

In the light of this information it is clear that Secretary of State Hull's protestation from Washington that the United States has no intention of taking the initiative in calling a disarmament conference is true.

Provides Means of Escape

In fact, the suggestion for revival of the existing general economic and disarmament conferences has obviously provided President Roosevelt with means for escaping the necessity of taking any such action. The pressure on him from domestic sources has been rigorous for over six months, but the United States State Department long ago insisted it would be a mistake for the United States to take the initiative. This is now obviated through the suggestion of merely reviving dormant agencies to approach these problems. The United States is a member of both conferences.

Another feature attractive to State Department circles was the possibility of pressing discussions with the British for a trade agreement as a side issue. The possibility of this was improved unexpectedly by the release for publication of a report on economic and commercial conditions in the United States by the British Department of Overseas Trade. The reports exhibits a friendlier attitude toward trade with the United States, coupled with strong expressions of approval both of President Roosevelt and his monetary and economic policies.

The report says: "Earlier misgivings of the effect of devaluation of the dollar in reducing still further the United Kingdom exports to the United States and in giving competitive advantages to the United States exports of manufactured goods to third markets has been disproved by results." The report adds: "The balance of advantage has heavily favored all British countries."

The report finds the United States "on the verge of regaining in 1937, after a cycle of seven lean years, all the real economic prosperity attained in 1929," notes approvingly "increasing recognition of the need to contribute to and participate in the international economic recovery" and generally indicates a feeling that conditions in the United States make better economic relations and more trade between the two countries desirable.

The tone of the report is welcome to the United States delegation here, who see in the possibility of a trade agreement assistance to the success of an international effort for peace and freer world trade. However, this remains incidental to the primary objective.

The Sugar Conference is thus assuming importance beyond its intrinsic value. Whether the move can ever go beyond the first step, of course, is extremely uncertain. But the Sugar Conference is a first step. If successful, the movement to revive the economic conference will acquire perhaps a vital momentum.

President Insists Prices of Metals Much Too High

(Continued From Page 1)

about $629,000,000 ahead of the receipts for the same period last year.

Income taxes, anticipated to provide $840,000,000 for March, fell short of expectations for the month by $139,727,169. For the first nine months, income tax receipts totaled $1,506,870,473.98, approximately $460,000,000 ahead of collections in the same period last year. The budget estimated receipts from income taxes would total $2,372,900,000 for the year.

Economic Dissertation

President Roosevelt's decision was communicated in what he described as an "economic dissertation" repeating to his press conference what he had said to a group of PWA-sponsoring congressmen who called upon him yesterday.

Everybody reviewing the economic situation, he said, is agreed that the present increase in the production of durable goods is going more rapidly than consuming goods. Looking back over economic history, this disparate increase is a danger sign, said the President.

Almost every time, he said, that the durable goods curve has gone beyond consumer's goods, it has meant a falling-off of possibly grave consequences in from 12 to 18 months.

We have got to think, the President continued, of the contribution of the Government in stepping up the production of durable goods. The time has come, he said, to discourage governmental expenditure in that field and increase expenditures for consumer's goods.

We need, he went on, a better distribution of the national income; more at the bottom, less at the top. The expenditure of Government funds at the bottom goes to mills which produce consumers goods, and that was the new objective.

Holding Up Big Construction

The net result of government purchases of $250,000,000 in steel in the past six months, exclusive of navy and army buying, and of purchase of a large part of cement output, was the clear need for a slowing-down in building of great permanent structures, like bridges and dams.

The President illustrated his deep concern at zooming prices by pointing to copper, now over 17 cents a pound, whereas many mines, he said, can make a profit at from 5 to 6 cents, others at 8 or 9 cents. The high prices, he said, push up the cost of all the many articles containing copper.

This economic situation, he said, is in line with the Administration's long-range planning program, which envisages a curtailment of public works at precisely this period. The less we now spend on great permanent structures, the better it is, said President Roosevelt, and the more we spend on relief work, like dredging channels and such operations, the more good it will do for lagging consumers goods.

The housing program, the President said, was in blueprint stage only, with no expenditure likely for a year or more, when conditions might be different.

Foreign Buying Helped

Price rises, he pointed out carefully, were much greater than wage increases would require: in the case of steel from two to three times greater.

Foreign purchases, the President readily agreed, had a large share in boosting prices, and he said it was his informal understanding that from $40,000,000 to $50,000,000 in steel orders had come to the United States from Great Britain alone in the past month—an amazing situation, he said, considering the fact that Britain is a major steel producer on its own account.

Had the PWA continued its building program, a construction total of $880,500,000 would have resulted from projects now on the books. To the congressional group that called on him yesterday, the President offered no opposition to continuing WPA work on a limited scale out of the $155,000,000 now in the revolving fund. Representative Alfred F. Beiter (D) of New York, head of the PWA group, asked for an appropriation of $300,000,000 more in a bill now introduced in Congress.

Woman Takes Man's Job? Then Handle It Like Man

STANLEY, N. Y., April 2 (AP)—If a woman takes a man's job, she must be able to handle it like a man, Mrs. Ella Bower of Starkey contended today as she adeptly pulled switch and signal levers in the Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley railroads' joint tower. Mrs. Bower in her 29 years of railroad service has worked at nearly every tower on the Williamsport division of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

"I've climbed semaphore poles 35 feet high," she said. "I have always contended that if a woman is to take a man's job, she must be ready and capable of doing what is expected of the position that is filled by the man."

Going for 13 Years, Yet It's New College

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 2 (AP)—The 2700 students who formerly attended Buffalo University announced that session today were attending "Millard Fillmore College," new in name only.

Chancellor Samuel P. Capen of Buffalo University, announced that the 13-year-old division of the university's curriculum had been named for the 13th President of the United States "because 'evening session' no longer describes the work done by the students."

Fillmore was the first chancellor of the university, serving from 1846 to 1874, even through his years in the White House, from 1850 to 1853.

Niagara Ice Bridge Going

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., April 2 (AP)—Niagara Falls' ice bridge, which a month ago was piled 60 feet high in spots in the lower gorge, was disappearing today under the barrage of a warm sun and mild temperatures.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 50c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 45c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS. Personal, confidential service, low cost, terms. Write for free book, "How to Get Your Patent." L. F. RANDOLPH, Dept 563, Washington, D. C.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

LADIES—Sell nationally famous lingerie and hosiery below store prices, guaranteed quality; generous commissions; free style books. CARDINAL, Inc., 347 5th Avenue, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SECRETARY-COMPANION (now employed, seeks change) Christian Scientist, preferred. Several years experience, will travel or drive car. X. Y. Z., 305 Merchants Bank Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—Spacious four-room apartment, fine view; sublease, renewal optional. Suite 41 at 74 Fenway. Call LAFayette 4306.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS, Mass.—Upper, 5 rooms, screened piazza, insulated roof, oil burner, refrigeration; garage; convenient. CEN 1358 or CEN 2724.

RIVERSIDE Apartment Hotel
Ideal furnished suites on Charles River, near Mass. Ave. Housekeeping equipment; low weekly, monthly rates; all sizes; parking. 420 Memorial Drive, Cambridge. KIRkland 4726.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON—To sublet beginning May, one-room apartment overlooking Rose Garden, on Park Drive; middle-aged lady preferred. Box G-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—3 rooms, yard, ground floor hotel annex; 3 large studio rooms, dressing rooms, refrig., light, gas incl.; switchboard; $60. End. 2-4040, de Becker, 228 W. 71.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

COTTAGES for rent, with camping privileges for children, boating, swimming, horseback riding, arts and crafts, 5-acre lake, 14 acres woodland, 4 bedrooms, bath, dining room, kitchen, living room, long porch, 2 garages; or 2 bedrooms one garage; 50 miles from N. Y. C.; same price by year or season. H. PAUL, Ridgefield, Conn.

MAINE, Center Lovell, Near Lake Kezar—To let, completely furnished housekeeping cottage, open fireplace, bathroom, garage, near golf. Write Box W. 9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., NY

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions
IDA GORDON
18 E 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3311

FOR SALE

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Gedney Farms, at $14,000; 8 rooms, 3 baths, 2-car garage, oil burner, plot 80 by 175; near 2 golf clubs; quiet, convenient location. E. M. Verdes, 110 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. W. P. 5-57.

FOR SALE OR RENT

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Attractive acre estate in restricted residential park; 9 room stucco, frame house, 3 baths, oil burner, 2-car garage, cultivated orchard. For sale or will rent by year or for summer. 36 New York Ave. Telephone W. P. 374.

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED

EXCHANGE your old pen for a new modern style; liberal allowance; expert repairs. LATREMORE'S, 46 Bromfield St., Boston.

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
Pencraft WHILE YOU WAIT
5 Bromfield Street, BOSTON

FURNITURE FOR RENT

JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, tables, bentwoods and chromatesi furniture for rental and sale 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston, Cap. 3632.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH has about 300 folding and 200 children's chairs for sale. In good condition. Suitable for church or Sunday school. Write Box K-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

DIETICIAN for cafeteria chain, operating in the South and East. Must know production service and costs. E-2, 1318 Girard Trust Company Bldg., Philadelphia, Penna.

NURSERY GOVERNESS—Girl 3½. Special care. Christian Scientist. $50 monthly. Tel. Orange 5-6814, CARLAT, 134 Mitchell St., West Orange, N. J.

SEAMSTRESS, colored; must be experienced alterations; live in; good home; steady position. 210 West 79th, N. Y. En. 2-1864.

YOUNG lady with following who would be interested to assist in starting a small camp for girls from seven to ten years of age; preferably Christian Scientists; camp situated in Pine Grove near New Hampshire Lake Box K-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

HELP WANTED—MEN

MAN, colored, good cook, general houseworker; live in; steady position; good home. 210 West 79th, N. Y. C. Endicott 2-1883.

WANTED—Man for cafeteria Manager in large eastern city; must know production, service and costs; give full particulars in first letter. E-1, 1318 Girard Trust Company Bldg., Philadelphia, Penna.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET rooms for rest and study; loving care and attention if required. JANET CUBY, 39 Ashland Ave., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Telephone Freeport 6155

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State Maternity License. 12 Mason Terrace. Long 1090.

HOUSES TO LET

WATERTOWN, MASS.—6-room modern Colonial in quiet, restricted neighborhood, white tile kitchen and bath, automatic oil heat, 2-car garage; large lot with garden; rent reasonable. Call Owner before 9 a. m., Middlesex 7193.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS — SILVER — JEWELRY
Reasonable Prices Personal Attention
ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West St., Boston

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston

Aunt Would Adopt Freddie Bartholomew

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., April 2 (AP)—Miss Myllicent Bartholomew, who successfully resisted efforts of Freddie Bartholomew's parents to replace her as his guardian, now seeks to adopt her $1200-a-week actor nephew. Her petition will be heard in Federal Court tomorrow. Miss Bartholomew said the adoption would be unopposed.

The parents, Cecil and Lillian Bartholomew, reached an agreement with her and Freddie last June whereby they were to receive living expenses from their son's salary and trust funds be established for his sisters, Eileen, 16, and Hilda, 14.

Freddie's aunt coached him and was instrumental in his winning screen success.

Earhart Navigator Sails

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP)—Capt. Harry Manning, who acted as navigator on Amelia Earhart's attempted round-the-world flight that ended in a take-off crash at Honolulu last month, returned to the sea today as commander of the American Merchant liner American Merchant. Captain Manning had been given a three months' leave of absence to join Miss Earhart.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

OIL BURNERS

LYNN POWER OIL BURNER
Perfectly installed Steam, Hot Air, Hot Water Systems
C. W. CLEVELAND
99 Dale Street Dedham, Mass.
Ded. 1191-W. F.H.A. Plan or terms as desired.

PAYING GUESTS

BRATTLE INN
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
48 Brattle St., on the "Tory Row" of Colonial days. A quiet, homelike inn in the heart of historic Cambridge, two blocks from Harvard College and the subway to Boston; near Christian Science church; transient or permanent guests; meals optional; prices reasonable.

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation. Open all year. Oil burners. Open fireplaces.
BOOKLET PHONE RONK. 16

PRINTING

PRINTING—Every description, helpful and economical service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St. New York City Algonquin 4-6147.

REAL ESTATE

ATTRACTIVE English type home for sale overlooking golf course, three baths, and double garage; furnishings optional, 30 minutes to Philadelphia. S-1, 1318 Girard Trust Company Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

BEACHMONT—Cottage, 8 rooms, large lot, unrestricted ocean view; estate must be settled, taxed $3000; no reasonable offer refused. Frank A. Teele, Davis Square, Somerville, Mass.; phone Som. 0054.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

MEN and WOMEN wanted to sell first quality silk hosiery; full or part time; good commissions. Call WI. 7-9374.
BRENMORE SILK HOSIERY CO.
55 West 42nd St. New York City

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—17 and 21 Winchester St. Attractive guest houses; spacious grounds; large piazzas; excellent meals; conveyance to services. Asp. 1790

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Room and board in real home; pleasant room, private bath; excellent food; large grounds on quiet street; fine trees and garden. 178 Soundview Avenue.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave. — Large front room, 2nd floor; small rooms also; permanents or transients. Tel. COM. 9323

Discriminating guests, seeking quiet, restful home. Private bath, $12; also $6.50, $8. Irma Thompson, 925 West End (105th), N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th), Columbia University section. Well furnished rooms, quiet, convenient, $5-$10, visitors welcome; tourist rate Un. 4-5242 I. M. NELSON

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) 5 F—Exceptional, sunny, single, double; corner, redecorated; running water, elevator; $5-$8; references. EN. 2-9461.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—For gentlemen, attractive room available in private residence. Convenient railroad stations. 106 Lockwood Ave.

N. Y. C., 71st (Broadway)—Delightful sunny room, refined home, 12th floor, cross ventilation, unobstructed view, near church. Tr 7-9809

N. Y. C. (Columbia), 511 West 112th—Desirable south front studio, suitable one, two; elevator; church; refined. CA. 8-7938, Apt. 22.

N. Y. C., 2025 Broadway (70th St.)—Apt. 5-C—Desirable double room with bath; convenient transportation. GLOR.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

American chauffeur solicits employment; 20 years' driving experience; unusual knowledge metropolitan N. Y., roads, tours, eastern U. S., Canada. Write Box S-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED, middle-aged trustworthy man desires employment as a chauffeur-houseman; will go anywhere; Christian Scientists preferred. Harry William Schaefer, 208 Le Moyne Ave., (16), Pittsburgh, Penna.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLLEGE WOMAN of executive capacity, with 14 years of teaching (from elementary school into college) also tutoring, and two years of business, Philadelphia preferred, but free to go anywhere. H-8, 1318 Girard Trust Bldg., Philadelphia Pa

COMPANION or supervisor in motherless household, cheerful disposition; fond of children; licensed driver. Write Box S-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SUMMER HOMES

FINGER LAKES REGION—New York State. Teeming with Indian tradition, offering summer homes for sale or rent on picturesque Owasco and Skaneateles Lakes. Address John N. Ross, Auburn, New York. Phone 2329

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

LINA CASTI—Former Prima Donna Italian Grand Opera. Few vacancies for those desiring Jenny Lind and Patti voice placement, whose teachers, Garcia and Lamperti, were my teachers. Barbizon-Plaza Hotel, New York City Circle 7-7000. Ask for studios 36th floor.

SINGING Correct diction speaking; private class. ROBERT MALONE, 915 Carnegie, Col. 5-5800. 10 W. 61st St., N.Y.C. Students broadcasting commercial programs.

TUTORING, intermediate and secondary subjects; experienced teacher, ELIZABETH LOWES M. A., 70 Morningside Drive, N. Y. C. Tel. Un. 4-5100.

UPHOLSTERERS

CHARLES W. ANTON—15 yrs. with Paine Furniture Co. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 570 Dudley St., Dorchester Mass. Col 3206

WANTED TO BUY

HIGHEST cash prices for women's worn and old fur coats. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., New York City Room 503. Chick. 4-4408.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AWNINGS, shades Venetian blinds, screens; rewiring wood and metal Norge products. HOME SPECIALTIES, Cen. New. (Mass.) 3900; Milford 1800; Worcester 3-1127. We go anywhere

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BRIGHTON, 20, Montpelier Road — Highly recommended, liberal table; gas fires, bedrooms; homely; central; near sea; 2 gns. p. w. C. H. W.

LLANGOLLEN, N. Wales—Board Residence; beautifully and conveniently situated; moderate terms. Mrs. Jean Turner, Hazeldene.

LONDON, BEAUMONT 49 PRINCES SQ. BAYSWATER, W. 2. Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room, from 45/- Resident proprietors.

PARKSTONE, Dorset—Rooms with board and attendance; close Christian Science church, station, buses, post office, park. MRS. PALMER and MISS MONCKTON, 4, Ardmore Road.

SEAFORD, Sussex — Ten minutes' walk Christian Science church, shops and station; sea view; moderate terms. Hughenden. Tel. 100.

BUSINESS SERVICE

PARKSTONE, Dorset—Insurances effected, tariff, non-tariff, Lloyds. Competitive rates and bonuses, motor, fire, etc. WILLIAMS & VENMAN, Insurance Consultants, 28, Glyn Road. Telephone 1361

DRESSMAKING

LOWER PARKSTONE. "ELIZABETH." Dressmaking, Gowns, Tailored Suits, Coats; outsizes speciality; new knitwear; hats from 10/6 4, Park Terrace.

HOUSES FOR SALE

SUSSEX—Freehold bungalow on concrete, main water and gas, large garden and orchard, near buses, 4 rooms, kitchenette, pantry, bath, outbuildings; £350. Box W-690, BCM/CSM, London

KENT—Delightful old cottage, full of oak beams; main water, ½-acre garden with fruit trees, electric light available; £450 freehold. Preece, Pimphurst, Bethersden, Kent.

PEACEHAVEN, Sussex—Well-built detached house, six rooms, ground 80x100 feet; near sea; price moderate. Apply Allen's Domestic Stores, Moorfield Road, Orpington. Phone 201.

PARKSTONE, Dorset—Attractive, well-situated house, 4 bedrooms, 2 sittingrooms, modern fittings; good garden. Drury, Murree Cottage.

PURLEY, Surrey—Pleasantly situated amid trees, modern detached house, quiet matured neighbourhood, extended views from garden; 2 reception, 4 bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom, garage, 60 ft. frontage, 175 ft. depth; 10 mins. station, 45 mins. City and West End; £1600 freehold. Box W-564, BCM/CSM, London.

SURREY—A bungalow of Character; "Downscroft," The Gallop, Sutton. Dining and drawing rooms, 3-4 bedrooms, bathroom, sun lounge, large garden, garage. Freehold, £1700 or near offer. G. D. "Thornbank," Banstead Rd., Ewell East, Surrey. Phone Ewell 1778.

TORQUAY, Devon.—Bungalow residence, central heating, uninterrupted view, convenient for sea and town, large garden, garage. Apply Carter, Vaudlure, Lincombe Drive.

European Local Classified

(Continued)

HOUSES TO LET

BOGNOR REGIS—Comfortably furnished bungalow South aspect, 7 rooms, sleep four, garden; 3 mins. sea. To let May 1-October 1. Box M-3737—BCM/CSM, London.

BOURNEMOUTH — Ash & Company, Estate Agents, Grand Cinema Buildings, Bournemouth West, will help you to meet your need.

ESSEX—Detached furnished house, 5 bedrooms; modern conveniences; nice garden, golf, tennis adjoining; sea 1

DORSET

POOLE and District (Continued)

Come to
WALTERS' GARAGE
Any make of car supplied. Repairs by expert mechanics. Driving tuition for "L" test. Specialists in car and wireless batteries by
Exide
Walters & Co.
(PARKSTONE) LTD.
Lower Parkstone
2 mins. from Christian Science Church
Tel.: Parkstone 705-706

H.M.Cew
House Furnisher. Loose Cover and Curtain Specialist
Lower Parkstone
and
Blandford Road, Broadstone
Established 1904
Phone Parkstone 119 day and night Broadstone 284 day only.

TOOP BROS.
Family Purveyors and Poulterers
245, High Street
Phone POOLE 535
Specialities:
English Beef and Lamb
Daily Deliveries Throughout the District

EASTLAKE STORES
R. W. BEAUMONT
323 Ashley Road, Parkstone
Grocer and Provision Merchant
Poultry Food a Speciality

J.S.Coles
30A Bournemouth Rd., Parkstone Tel. 422
(Opposite Parkstone Post Office)
COAL
ANTHRACITE, COKE

Hewett & Hewett
From Grieve Bond Street, W.
TAILOR
for Ladies and Gentlemen
BURBERRY AGENTS
Station Approach, Parkstone Tel. 829

ESSEX

ILFORD

W. HANMER
Grocery and Provisions
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
92 Cranbrook Road, Ilford
Phone VAL. 2134

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA

Maynard
370 Station Road
'Phone Southend 3467
WESTCLIFF-ON-SEA
Gowns, Lingerie, Hosiery, Wools, Silks, etc.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

BRISTOL

For GOWNS, Millinery, and General Drapery
Try
S. G. BASS
63 Quarrington Road, Horfield
Telephone 44836
Also at 334 Gloucester Road

For—HIGH-CLASS GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
Try **A. W. FERRIS**
Etloe Road
WESTBURY PARK
Speciality: TEL. 36691
Wiltshire Bacon, and English Cheddar Cheese.

KAY'S COALS
FOR CLEAN HEAT
A Postcard Brings a Price-List
39, WHITELADIES ROAD, CLIFTON, BRISTOL, 8
Dial: 67452 during day.
Dial: 33919 6-7 p. m.
EVERY TYPE OF FUEL PROMPTLY DELIVERED

SCUTT'S
High-Class Grocery and Provisions
(With Personal Service)
CHELTENHAM RD. Phone 45041
Van Delivery all parts — Support the Private Trader

LANE & ROBINSON LIMITED
FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR
AND HIGH CLASS REPAIRS
96A WHITELADIES ROAD
CLIFTON BRISTOL

TAYLOR'S *Ltd.*
COLLEGE GREEN, Bristol
Spring 1937
Linens for Loose Covers. Rosebank Novelties. New Nets for Curtains and Household Linens of high reputation.
PHONE 20225

Famous for
FABRICS IN SILK
FABRICS IN WOOL
FABRICS IN COTTON
LIBERTY FABRICS
JOLLY & SON, Ltd., Bristol

Massingham
Something New! See our Ladies' Fashion Shoe Styles at 12/11 and 14/11
STOKES CROFT and HIGH ST.

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS
AND
DRY CLEANERS

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

BRISTOL (Continued)

CHARLES Ltd
Complete House Furnishers
44/47 BROADMEAD
Phone 25670 Established 1860
BRISTOL

Offers to Those Who Find Purchase Out-of-Income
a convenient method, a scheme which they guarantee to be sound and satisfactory to the customer, and in which every confidence may be placed.

EAT SUNSHINE BREAD
Willis & Sons
The only Firm in the City manufacturing Bread with this process.

This Bread has been awarded over 300 Cups, Trophies and Medals, open to the United Kingdom
Phone 45978 for a sample to the
SUNSHINE BAKERY
388 Filton Avenue, Horfield, Bristol

LANNING & JUDD
20/22 Stokes Croft, Bristol
Special Spring Offer
NO ADVANCE PRICE
10-inch British Mower 13/11
14-inch Double Cylinder Creto Roller 25/6
Best Garden Spade 3/11, Fork 3/3
General Ironmongery

Strode Cosh & Penfold
OPTICIANS
Ring 57279 for Appointment at
128 Ashley Road, Bristol

Diadem Flour
E. BENNETT
Family Grocer
432 GLOUCESTER ROAD
(Next Tramway Depot)
Horfield Tel. 46023
Orders solicited and delivered.

CHELTENHAM

SHIRERS & LANCES
Furniture • Linens • Fashions
Promenade and Clarence Street
TEL. 2061

Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
W. VALE & CO. LTD.
93/4 Winchcombe St. Tel. 2733

HAMPSHIRE

BOURNEMOUTH

Wilsons Ltd
LADIES' FASHIONS
62, 64 66 Old Christchurch Road. Tel. Bournemouth 439. Also at 626, 628 Christchurch Road Tel. Boscombe 321

J. H. BUTLER
BUILDING, HEATING and DECORATING CONTRACTOR
BOURNEMOUTH WEST
Special Attention Given to All Jobbing Work
PHONE 2741

Anderson & McAuley Ltd
OF BELFAST
GERVIS PLACE, BOURNEMOUTH
The Speciality Shop for
IRISH LINENS
Household and Decorative Linen Handkerchiefs Lingerie etc.

Jarrold's
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750/6751

A. JONES & SONS LTD.
Comfort Shoe Specialists
GERVIS PLACE, BOURNEMOUTH
THE ARCADE, BOSCOMBE
695, CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, BOSCOMBE
855 WIMBORNE ROAD, MOORDOWN
Shop With Confidence
at

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS Ltd
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

Meet at
BOURNEMOUTH'S Premier Milk Bar
Post Office Road, The Square, for
MILK SHAKES
ICES, SOUPS, SNACKS

COLLENET & CO.
13 THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2018

Bradfords Best Coals
Winton
Westbourne
3, Holdenhurst Rd.
Phones {B'mouth 461 / Winton 460

BURTWELL & SONS
FAMILY BUTCHERS
217 Charminster Rd. (Nr. Five Ways Hotel)
Phone Bournemouth 3347
Deliveries to all parts of Bournemouth.
A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED
Best Quality Meat Guaranteed.

HAMPSHIRE

BOURNEMOUTH (Continued)

FURNISH at ALLEN'S
for Cash Prices or Deferred Terms
Everything you choose delivered for first small payment, balance spread over 1, 2 or 3 years according to amount, only 2½% interest for this convenience. Ask for details.

J. J. Allen Ltd
THE QUADRANT
BOURNEMOUTH
Tel. 512 and at London, Southampton Southbourne

JUDD
97A POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
52 BOURNEMOUTH RD., PARKSTONE
Coal, Anthracite, Coke
Tel. BOURNEMOUTH 959

PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHSEA

PERMANENT WAVING
OUR SPECIALTY
COURT HAIRDRESSERS
Maison Marcel's
for Ladies and Gentlemen
ALBERT ROAD JUNCTION, SOUTHSEA
PHONE 5466; ALSO at 69 OSBORNE ROAD PHONE 7036

PHONE 2341
morants.
SOUTHSEA
THE HOUSE FOR IDEAL SERVICE. EXCELLENT LIBRARY. RESTFUL CAFE. SKILFUL HAIRDRESSING.

DYERS
SOUTHSEA'S STORE
Sixty Departments of Fashions and Furnishings
Café, Library and Man's Shop

ROEDA
HIGH CLASS GARMENTS
TAILORS
for particular men and women
ROWE & EDMONDS, Ltd.
65 Palmerston Road Southsea

SOUTHAMPTON

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
FRED BAILEY 78 ABOVE BAR
SOUTHAMPTON
Exquisite Flowers Choicest Fruit
Cables and Telegrams
Bouquet Southampton
TELEPHONE 2522

For the School Girl's Outfit
Visit the Juvenile Section of
E. MAYES & SON LTD.
Below Bar Southampton

KENT

BROMLEY

URIDGE'S STORES
BROMLEY
SEVENOAKS
CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

George Pyrke & Sons
Home Furnishers
Removal and Storage Contractors
147-148 High Street, Bromley, Kent
Tel.: Ravensbourne 2601-2602

RADIO and ELECTRICAL
Service Agents for PYE, HIS MASTER'S VOICE, McMICHAEL
Specialists in SHORT-WAVE for AMERICAN BROADCASTING
W. M. REYNOLDS & SON
33 Masons Hill, Bromley, Kent
Phone Ravensbourne 2803

BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS
E. A. VICKERS & SON
Limited
16 LONDON LANE, BROMLEY
DECORATIONS · Window Cleaning
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

BUILDER & DECORATOR
11 ALBION RD.
LEWISHAM
J. H. FLETCHER
REPAIRS
DISTANCE NO OBJECT
PHONE-LEE GREEN 2589

PRIME SCOTCH BEEF
SOUTHDOWN MUTTON
Telephone Ravensbourne 3778 and 9
Sidstone Ltd
PURVEYORS OF MEAT 23 WIDMORE RD BROMLEY, KENT, also at 12 Royal Parade CHISLEHURST, KENT. Tel. Chislehurst 110

For High Class Jewellery Watches and Clocks
E. W. PAYNE
(Bromley) Ltd.
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS
High Street, Bromley, Beckenham & Penge
Phone Rav. 0502

ALEX. TOSLAND & SON
Decorating and Painting Furnishing Specialists
BROMLEY, KENT
Telephone Ravensbourne 0216

ORPINGTON

ALLEN'S DOMESTIC STORES
12 Moorfield Road
Orpington
For All Household and Garden Requirements
ASPINALL'S Paints and Enamels stocked

KENT

ORPINGTON (Continued)

C. DIPROSE
WINDOW CLEANING CONTRACTOR
10 BROADCROFT VILLAS
CROFTON LANE
ORPINGTON
Established 25 Years

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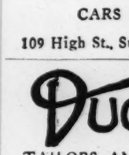

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Children's Corner

The Pig That Wouldn't Sell

It was the time of day, between supper and bedtime, when something might be expected from Uncle James if properly handled. The way to manage that was to find him by himself, get on both sides of him, Roger on one side and Sarah on the other, so that he couldn't escape in either direction, and ask him pleasantly to say a Mother Goose. The only trouble with that was that it might be a short one. Like

Timothy Todd
Was very well-bred.
"Thank you" and "Please"
He always said.
And after supper
He went right to bed.

But sometimes he told a longer one, and Roger and Sarah never knew when that might happen, so they were always prepared for it.

One evening they approached on both sides.

"Say a Mother Goose, Uncle James," said Roger and Sarah.

Uncle James put his finger in the book he was reading, to hold the place.

"There was once a man," said Uncle James,

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"I've got a pig to sell"

"So I've heard tell,
Who had a pig
That he wished to sell."

"Where did he get the pig?" asked Roger.

"He'd thought how nice," said Uncle James,

"A pig would be.
And so he'd bought
This pig, you see."

"Why did he want to sell it?" asked Sarah.

"Although a pig," said Uncle James,

"He had desired,
Of feeding it
He got quite tired."

"Go on!" said Roger.

"No one he knew," said Uncle James,

"Or far or nigh,
Had any wish
A pig to buy.

"He asked his neighbor
Robinson,
'You need a pig?'
I'll sell you one."

"But Robinson
Just shook his head,
'I've pigs enough,'
He simply said.

"He tried his neighbor
William Tell,
Said he, 'I've got
A pig to sell.'

"But William made
This prompt reply,
'A pig to sell?
Why, so have I!'

"In newspapers
And on the air
He advertised it
Everywhere.

"In spoken word
And letters big,
He asked the world,
'Who'll buy a pig?'"

"I should think somebody might have bought it," said Roger.

"Nobody did," said Uncle James,

"None seemed to need it.
He had to keep his pig
And feed it."

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Quorums

Question: Our bylaws require that proposed amendments to the bylaws be mailed to each member ten days previous to the meeting at which they are to be considered. Amendments to bylaws were submitted previous to our semi-annual meeting in July, but there was not a quorum, nor was there one at an adjourned meeting the following month. The members present voted to hold another adjourned meeting in September.

(a) Is it necessary to mail to the members again the proposed amendments?

(b) How long may we continue holding adjourned meetings without having a quorum to act on the proposed amendments? Do they become outlawed after a certain period or after a certain number of meetings?

(c) It seems that some members remain away from meetings because they do not like to consider bylaws. In such a case is it advisable to reduce the quorum so that a certain percentage of the members cannot prevent interested ones from transacting the necessary business? Our quorum is a majority.

Answer: (a) No.

(b) An adjourned meeting cannot be held after the time fixed for another meeting. In this case there is probably an annual meeting in January. An adjourned semi-annual meeting could not be held after that time. If the proposed changes to the bylaws are not acted on by that time they fall to the ground and notice would have to be sent to the members again.

(c) A quorum as large as a majority of the membership is seldom advisable. Unless the membership is easily accessible and very active such a rule can prove very detrimental. It would be advisable to reduce the quorum. This, of course, would have to be done by amending the bylaws.

Odds and Ends

Informing Britons

When Sir George Broadbridge, London's Lord Mayor, recently opened a new razor factory in Britain, he said: "Did you know that each man grows at least 250 inches of hair on his face each day and that the daily growth on the face of British manhood is 50,000 miles, over an area of 125 acres?"

Sea Serpent

The sea serpent, so often reported by fishermen, is thought to be nothing more than the king herring, a ribbonlike fish which reaches a length of 20 to 30 feet.

San Marino

The Republic of San Marino claims to be the oldest state in Europe. Its independence is traced back to the fourth century of the Christian era.

Four Largest

In order of population, the four largest cities in the world are Greater New York, Greater London, Tokyo, and Berlin.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Buggy Cuddles

One woman watched her chances for sale prices on blankets or double-faced eiderdown by the yard, and then she bought up enough to make several "buggy cuddles," as she called them. These were like the "snuggle bunnies" that are made for children to sleep in. They were cut to fit around the child, and were in bag fashion, so the feet could not get out; then they were zippered up the front to keep them closed across the baby's chest and to keep his hands inside.

When a child was taken out for an airing on the coldest day, he could be slipped—snow suit and all—into the "buggy cuddle," and no cold wind could reach him.

These articles found ready sale among young mothers, who welcomed a wrap that "stayed put," no matter how active the child was.—M. S., Boone, Iowa.

In Lighter Vein

Trying to Remember

He stopped at the corner of the street, gazed into the sky, scratched his chin, and fingered his moustache. Then he fumbled in his pocket, wrinkled his brow, pursed up his lips, and blew his nose.

Then, muttering to himself, he fixed his eyes on the huge electric sign high above the street.

A crowd collected, blocking the pavement and holding up the traffic.

But he was only trying to think what it was his wife had told him not to forget. —Montreal Star.

Why Waste It?

The rejected suitor arose with dignity to his full height.

"Then this is absolutely final?" he asked.

"Quite," the girl calmly replied. "Shall I return your letters?"

"Yes, please. There's some very good material in them that I can use again!"

His Belongings

At the conclusion of a dispute with his landlady the lodger remarked icily: "I presume you will allow me to take my belongings with me when I leave your house?"

"I'm sorry," said the landlady, "but your other collar hasn't come back from the laundry yet.—Tit-Bits.

—Smith's Weekly, Sydney

Poet: "If you MUST knit, you might pick up the meter I'm writing in."

Spring Is Here!

"The man next door has just borrowed the garden roller."

"Then I suppose we'd better tell the Joneses, so's they'll know where it is."

"It doesn't belong to the Joneses; they got it from the Harrises."

"Then we'd better tell the Robinsons."

Profitable?

A six-weeks-old calf was nibbling at the grass in the yard, and was viewed in silence for some minutes by the city girl.

"Tell me," she said, turning impulsively to her hostess, "does it really pay to keep as small a cow as that?"—Grit.

?—Write Your Own Caption—?

Monitor Camera Club from Marguerite Gilstrap, Fayetteville, Ark.

Readers Are Invited to Submit Clever Titles for This Picture; and on April 16, the 10 Best, Together With Names of Senders, Will Be Published on This Page. Captions Should Not Exceed Seven Words, and Should Be Addressed to Daily Features Editor—a Postal Card Will Serve

Quotation for Today

I SAID, "I will go out and look for mine enemies"; and that day I found no friends. Again I said, "I will go out and look for my friends"; and that day I found no enemies.—Lewis.

Brevities

Washington Post: A government official says a large number of World War veterans will keep their baby bonds until 1945 in order to receive the interest earned. It isn't the interest of a baby bond that interests us—it's the principle of the thing.

Daily Oklahoman (Oklahoma City): These English-speaking countries are peculiar. The most popular American had to quit the United States and the most popular Englishman had to quit England.

Memphis Commercial Appeal: A Canadian inventor claims a carburetor that will give 216 miles on a gallon. Motorists will insist that they made at least 300, of course.

Whitsitt Impress: The average housewife walks a mile in preparing a meal—half a mile to and from the delicatessen store.

Humorist: During a recent broadcast, a railway porter declared that carrying big trunks all day prevented one from putting on weight. We must visit the Zoo again and take another look at those elephants.

St. Louis Star-Times: "Look out for the car of tomorrow" suggests the editor of a motor magazine. Brother, will you please not bother us; we're too busy dodging the car of today.

Milwaukee Journal: A course at Harvard will offer training for a career in public office. Or how to grasp a lapel firmly without rending the garment.

Newark Advocate: Americans who once worried about not being able to buy an automobile are now fretting because they have to wait three weeks for delivery.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Sealed Orders

To get your party off to a merry start, give each guest a folded slip of paper with a number on the outside. Each number is a duplicate of one held by another guest, whose partner he will be. The folded slip may be fastened together with a bit of mending tissue; and at the sound of a bell or other signal, guests open their "sealed orders" and obey instructions, a sample of which may be: "Find couple number seven, talk with them two minutes about bees, trade slips with them, and obey the instructions thereon."

Slips are numbered in mixed order so that couple seven is talking to couple one while couple eight is talking to couple three, etc. Topics should vary widely, but may be pertinent to season, occasion, or something of current interest.—Mrs. D. C. K., Cabool, Missouri.

Intuitions

God, the infinite intelligence, constantly supplies all intuitions and power required to maintain peace; and right ideas or thoughts are without limit and always available. More widely than ever these thoughts are seen to be the real angels of good will; and should we not entertain them more freely? —Ernest C. Moses in "Our United States."

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Here's another from a Pickering, Ontario, reader—one that's most timely:

ROHSCGI RIGGLGY, MOXCAK MIUXY, YXGHHCAK RBJY, IBA-ACAK YOZ, OAJ UBI KIUXCAK CSZOECGAMG EU RG UBE-UW-JUUIY — OHH ZIUMHOCS YZICAK'Y OIICTOH.

Factual Figuring

To the number of white squares on a checkerboard——add the number of toes to the sloth known as "Ai" ——; subtract the number of the position in the alphabet of the Greek letter "Epsilon"——; multiply by the figure which precedes the decimal point in the mathematical ratio known as "pi"——; and divide by the cost of three pencils at 60 cents a dozen. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

How many yards to a mile? Here's your chance to change YARD to MILE in five moves.

How Much Money?

A woman entered a department store to do some shopping. She spent just half the money she had with her. After leaving the store, she found that she has just as many cents as she had dollars when she went shopping, and half as many dollars as she had cents. How much money did she have when she started out?

Birds and Their Mates

Here's another list of tricky words to check, shared by a Melrose, Mass., reader. The first has been checked by way of example:

1	Rail	iron	
2	Swallow	stretch	
3	Cardinal	objurgate	1
4	Swift	fabric	
5	Flicker	defraud	
6	Crow	engulf	
7	Gull	waver	
8	Duck	expeditious	
9	Goose	exult	
10	Crane	fundamental	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

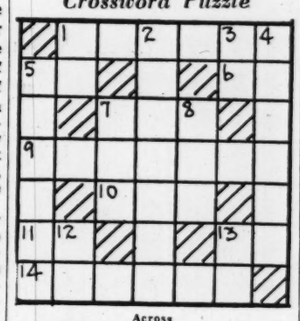
Daily Anecdote

The Lower Order

When Frederick II was king of Prussia, a vain, pompous magistrate caused to be imprisoned a man whom he charged with having blasphemed God, the King, and himself, the magistrate. A report was duly dispatched to Frederick with a request that he fix the man's punishment.

To this the King replied, "That the prisoner has blasphemed God is sure proof that he does not know Him; that he has blasphemed me I freely forgive; but as he has blasphemed the magistrate of the town, he shall be punished. I therefore order that he be committed prisoner to the fortress of Spandau for half an hour."

Crossword Puzzle



Across
1—Inhabitant
5—Preposition
6—Bone
7—Hebrew judge
9—Plume of feathers
10—Engraved metal block
11—Printer's measure
13—Part of "to be"
14—Plowboys

Down
1—Provided that
2—Feeling of uneasiness
3—Preposition
4—Regard
5—Large hawk
7—Terminal
8—Freeze
12—Negation
13—Like

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A New Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Evanston, Ill.

For five years a second-floor room of a residence here had served as reception room, workshop and living quarters for a little milliner. Customers, however, seldom failed to be attracted by the photograph of a charming, sunny-haired little boy.

Because of lack of room, and also because this self-supporting mother had no time to supervise a child's activities, she had engaged a former teacher to care throughout the day for her son. His routine was an established one: play, rest periods and properly planned meals. The mother and son had their companionship in the evenings and on Sundays.

Last summer a new customer came, and was delighted with the lovely bridesmaid hats which added so much to the charm of her daughter's bridal party. This fall she returned and asked the milliner if she had ever considered an apartment where she and her son would share a more adequate home. That, of course, had been the mother's hope; but it had never seemed possible of fulfillment.

A few weeks later the customer found an ideal apartment for the family of two, made a deposit, interested friends in contributing complete furnishings, arranged to share a display case in the lobby, and opened her home for a benefit party, the funds to be used in purchasing stock, so that the milliner might better progress in her business.

So enthusiastic was the activity of this new friend in behalf of a mother and son, and so generous was the response of acquaintances that two afternoons were required to accommodate those who desired to participate in the benefit.

Caption Contest

Mrs. Bessie L. Carn, Akron, Ohio

Although "Shepherd, Show Me How to Go," and other captions of more or less Scriptural connotation received many votes, the following 10 captions have been adjudged to be the best for the "Caption Contest" picture published two weeks ago today:

"Over the Top"
Margaret Lehman, Chicago.
Mrs. Sarah Russell, La Porte, Ind.
Paul Palmer, Evanston, Ill.
Mayme L. Fisher, Evansville, Ind.
Mrs. Myra E. Cole, Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.
"3411 Group" (R. J. Haring), Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Mrs. Grace M. Putnam, West Roxbury, Mass.
Murray B. Leete, Wallingford, Conn.
Mrs. E. A. Hurlbert, Helmetta, N. J.
Mrs. A. B. Webber, Concord, N. H.

"Stop, Look, and Listen"
Anna Mac Lellan, New Glasgow, N. S.
Mrs. Blanche D. Schalles, Haddon Heights, N. J.
Leota E. St. John, Boston.
Morty Gooskina, New York city.
Max J. Simon, Springfield, Ill.
Alvin Harvey, Lawrence, Mass.
Mrs. M. L. Scrimgeour, West Boylston, Mass.
Bonnie Bunnelle, Pasadena, Calif.

"On the Lookout"
Fingard Ashe, New York city.
Mrs. Grace Sims, East Falls Church, Va.
Dorothea Warmuth, Philadelphia.
J. S. Chandler, Chicago.
Mrs. Claudia C. Sample, Muncie, Ind.
J. H. Ball, Port Arthur, Ontario.

"Innocents Abroad"
Mrs. Ethel C. Toulmin, Mukilteo, Wash.
J. C. Bush, Roaring Spring, Penna.
Mrs. Laura A. D. Bentley, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Herbert S. Jones, Apohaqui, N. B.
Mrs. J. C. Harrold, Washington, D. C.
Jeanne La Tour, Chicago.

"Sentinels"
Mrs. Elizabeth Drury, Chicago.
Marilyn Hocker, East Orange, N. J.
A. A. Jease, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Clarence Reese, Hartford.
Mrs. Kate Westaway, Revelstoke, B. C.

"Two Is Company, Three Is a Crowd"
Mrs. Florence C. Schmitt, New York City
Jennie Fiselman, Dayton, Ohio
Marie A. Root, Albert Lea, Minn.
Mrs. D. B. Marshall, Omaha, Nebraska.

"Peak-a-Baa"
Fred Skinner, Meriden, Conn.

"Three Faces East"
Mrs. Marjorie L. Henry, Newton, Mass.

"A Sheepish Look"
Lewis Wareham, Hinsdale, Ill.

"Three of a Kind"
Z. W. Myers, Philadelphia

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Logos

The Greek term Logos ("Word") which John uses a number of times in the opening chapter of his Gospel may be employed with reference either to speaking or to thinking—and so can mean either "word" or "reason."

The early Greek philosophers generally used it in the latter sense; while in the Septuagint, or Greek Version of the Old Testament, we read that it was by the Logos (word or reason) of the Lord that the heavens were made (Ps. 33:6), and further that God sent his logos and healed men (Ps. 107:20).

It is now generally admitted, however, that the primary meaning of "logos" as used in John, chapter one as a title for Christ Jesus (cf. verse 14), means "word" rather than "reason." In commenting on this passage, the well-known French commentator Dr. Loisy contends that here "the Word is not the reason of God . . . but, if one may say so, the expression of God" (l'expression de Dieu) ("Le quatrieme Evangile": p. 152).

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Balmier breezes, cawing crows, swelling buds, running sap, and our growing impatience to be out-of-doors—all proclaim spring's arrival.

Factual Figuring: 32 plus 3, minus 5, times 3, divided by 15, equals 6.

Letter Changing: Yard, bard, bare, bale, male, mile.

How Much Money? $99.98.

Birds and Their Mates: Rail—objurgate; Swallow—engulf; Cardinal—fundamental; Swift—expeditious; Flicker—waver; Crow—exult; Gull—defraud; Duck—fabric; Goose—iron; Crane—stretch.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Questionable Reward*

By Le Pelley

WHAT HAVE YOU UNDER THE NAPKIN SUSIE ??
TUBBY HAD TO STAY AFTER SCHOOL YESTERDAY AND I FELT SO SORRY I BAKED A CAKE FOR HIM
YOU FELT SORRY FOR HIM ?
YES DIDN'T YOU ?
N-N-NO- BUT I DO NOW.
?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Yesterday Was April 1st*

By Carmack

Yesterday I noticed a pocketbook lying on the sidewalk—
But would you believe it—Just as I was about to sniff it to see if it belonged to anybody I knew, it hopped right out from under my nose!
Wow! Was I flabbergasted!
But I did a little investigating and found that some boys had a string tied to it—
The big teases!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Textiles: A Migratory Industry

CHANGE is the continual order of human occupations, and nowhere more noticeably at this period than in the ever-moving web of world textile production. The early Persian tentmaker dependent on roving flocks, the Lancashire weaver reluctantly leaving his home handloom for the factory, the American pioneer woman carrying her spinning wheel into the wilderness and more lately the New England cotton mill moving southward—all these types portray the nomadic character of cloth making.

The report prepared in Geneva as the basis of the International Textile Conference now convening in Washington makes plain that what has taken place in the north-to-south migration of the cotton industry in the United States has been taking place on a much greater scale in the world at large and that this is the explanation of the growing importance of the Orient in world textile production.

Two factors, in the main, have impelled this movement of the industry. It has been a relocation to take advantage of cheaper labor and of natural markets, particularly in the coarse goods section of the industry. Japan has waxed mightily in cotton cloth production and export since 1913 while Great Britain has waned from her leading position by loss of markets. China has come to produce most of her own supplies; India does so in part.

With this development comes the problem of how to protect the wage scales and working standards long and laboriously built up in the older producing countries. Textile making, the world over, is one of the poorest paid occupations. It employs a large proportion of women and children and of unskilled labor.

In the United States, child labor has been reduced to 2.1 per cent, while in Japan the proportion of workers under sixteen years old is reported by the International Labor Office to be 19.5 per cent. Average hourly wages, on a gold basis, in China, India and Japan are about one third what they are in Germany or Great Britain and about one fifth what they are in the United States.

The working week averages about forty hours in France, Italy, New Zealand and the United States, about forty-eight hours in most other western nations, but exceeds that in the Orient, sometimes reaching sixty hours a week—as indeed it may in some southern states of the United States. It is on this matter that the conference in Washington most hopes to make an attack through a draft convention for a forty-hour week.

But look at the matter from the other side for a moment. Why has Japan underbid the world for the cotton textile market? Largely because with the collapse in the price of raw silk, then her principal export, after 1930, Japan had to find something with which to pay for her needed imports of foods and raw materials. And why is so much labor available at such low wages in India, China and the southern United States? The I. L. O. report coins a poignant phrase in calling it the overflow of agricultural population from areas suffering from "the pressure of human beings against the soil."

Long-range solution of the depressed condition of the textile industry involves not so much the curtailment of production, though this may be advisable at certain times in some areas, but enlargement of consumption, experts believe.

Thus textile making itself, if its working standards can be gradually improved, constitutes a primary channel for the distribution to the more needy levels of the economic world of that purchasing power which can release the brakes on many kinds of production.

The changes and adjustments are not all easy. They call for advancement of the older manufacturing areas of the world into other and more skilled operations. They call for improvement of standards among the peoples to whom old skills are new. Progress is the law of life. What it requires, men and nations can fulfill.

"Guesstimating" Again

IT IS unfortunate that the WPA should reinvoke that fear of the machine as a job destroyer which beset Americans in the fall of 1932. In a survey just published, the writers say that labor-saving devices have so cut down work since 1929 that a 20 per cent increase in production is needed to bring employment back to its 1929 level. Whatever may be said about the calculations upon which this survey is based, they give a totally misleading impression.

What is this impression? Surely that re-employment is lagging behind business activity because the machine is doing an increasing amount of the work. Let us first see what is happening in re-employment. In the February report just issued, Secretary Perkins says that 1,550,000 had been added to the country's pay rolls within the previous twelve months. The result was that for that month the figure for employment was the highest since December, 1929.

One would imagine, in view of the WPA's conclusion, that the story of production and trade would be altogether different. If the machine were destroying jobs, then production and trade today should be well in advance of the totals for December, 1929, in view of the fact that re-employment is back to that level. And the gap would be filled by the working machine. And yet the situation is precisely the reverse. According to the National Industrial Conference Board, total employment in all enterprise for which "reasonably trustworthy" estimates are possible was approximately 9 per cent under the 1929 average, but the average monthly physical volume of total production and trade was about 17 per cent under the average monthly level of 1929!

Obviously, there is a catch somewhere. Both the WPA authorities and the National Industrial Conference Board are highly competent surveyors in the field of employment. The catch lies in the fact that the WPA considers employment in terms of man-hours instead of number of men employed. Clearly a wide gulf is fixed between the two criteria. In the former, the number of hours that men work are counted. Naturally, since hours have been reduced, and since there has been a great deal of technological improvement, a production rate corresponding with 1929 might conceivably be reached with a lower number of man-hours. How much? It is impossible to say. It is even impossible to say whether what is conceivable is applicable to the situation of today.

What the public, however, wants to know are the facts. And the facts deal with men at work and out of work, not with man-hours. At present, the rate of re-employment is proceeding at a pace which has laid the specter of a progressively jobless nation. It would be unfortunate if WPA should revive those fears.

Its report, it is true, is self-confessedly "a rough calculation," in spite of the fifteen months' extensive study by a group of WPA economists. But "rough calculations" of this sort are just as deplorable as the "guesstimates" on unemployment which still do service for proper figures. One seems to serve the same purpose as the other in propping up a relief system which should be thoroughly overhauled.

Hope Deferred?

TO ANNOUNCEMENTS that John L. Lewis had called a halt to all further sit-down strikes in the automobile industry, Mr. Lewis answered that he was "too busy to reply to rumors." Since this particular "rumor" was complimentary to the good sense and statesmanship of labor, it seemed regrettable Mr. Lewis could not confirm it as a fact.

It originated in the Detroit headquarters of the Committee for Industrial Organization and it affirmed that strikes, outside as well as inside, were to be halted in order to permit labor to consolidate its extensive gains and to make its peace with the public. That the C. I. O. would halt its organization drive while at yet a considerable portion of the automobile industry withholds recognition is, perhaps, a naïve assumption, at least from labor's viewpoint. But to assume that Mr. Lewis might discourage the sit-down is actually to honor his wisdom.

Mr. Lewis might well take time to confirm a rumor that implies such a constructive attitude. The nation would welcome news that Mr. Lewis is through with the sit-down just as it would welcome a reliable report that industry is through with espionage, hired strike-breakers and anti-union propaganda.

Gone Is the Wind

A METEOROLOGICAL mastodon among American municipalities has crashed to earth—like a feather. In short, America's erstwhile Windy City is only a zephyr of its former self. As the result of a nation-wide survey by City Librarian Frederick Rex, Chicago's reputation as a rip-roaring roof-raiser has been wrenched from its hinges. His day-to-day checkup on the blustering behavior of all the principal cities during 1936 discloses that the Windy City championship has been whisked away by New York. And so decisive is the margin, no one is likely to ask for a recount.

The facts fairly bowl one over, much as even the tamest tabby among Lake Michigan's cats'-paws used to jostle unwary pedestrians back in the days when Chicagoans regarded a cyclone as hardly more than a sigh. Figures only fan the ignominy of Chicago's listless lapse into the dreary doldrums of ethereal has-beens. According to Mr. Rex's findings, New York had 106 days with rowdy rip-snorters snatching off hats and staving up awnings at better than a thirty-two-mile-an-hour clip, whereas Chicago boasts only seven days of such anemological antics. Even Cleveland made a better showing than Chicago. It is only fair to state, however, that Chicago may hoist a protest flag on the grounds that Cleveland's windy spurt doesn't allow for the fact that the Republican National Convention met there last year. Nevertheless, technicalities will not conceal which way the wind is blowing.

When the general reaction to the contest has subsided, when the facts and figures have finally blown over, Chicago's reputation doubtless will remain unruffled. One can no more divest Chicago of its boreal bauble than can history separate Mrs. O'Leary from her cow. Chicago would still be the Windy City if the Chamber of Commerce had to maintain that distinction with a fan.

Cape Cod Wreckers

Book News of the Day

ONE of the most original studies of Cape Cod seafaring lore is that which Henry C. Kittredge has salvaged from the doings of beachcombers and wreckers, many of whom actually made a living from ships and cargoes cast up by the sea. His MOONCUSSERS OF CAPE COD (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2.75) deals for the most part with the tragic side of Cape seafaring exploits.

A mooncusser, according to native legend, was a person who enticed a ship onto the shore by showing a bright blinking light to simulate a lighthouse beacon, and then plundered the stranded vessel and its cargo. Actually such scavengers for the most part only stormed the sands of legend. But many a self-respecting Cape Codder, it seems, was not averse to loading his wagon with goods and gear scattered along the beach after a heavy gale. Mr. Kittredge tells of a certain Cape parson who happened to observe a ship standing into danger while he was delivering his sermon. Exhorting the congregation to "start fair," he bolted the service and headed his flock in a race to the beach.

* * *

The book deals with many famous episodes. One that stands out in Cape lore concerns a pirate ship which struck back of Wellfleet. By the time an emissary of the colonial Governor at Boston had arrived on the scene to collect the doubloons and pieces of eight, the natives had plucked the ship clean.

The wreck of H. M. S. Somerset is probably the most famous in Cape beachcombing annals. She went ashore off Truro while on blockade duty during the Revolution. Many a loyal colonial heart beat under a bright red British tunic long after a Cape Cod snorter yielded up this rich prize. Pewter porringers from the Somerset command a high price today in Boston antique shops.

Beachcombing was a paying profession up to the passing of sailing craft. A few Cape Codders, steeped in the knowledge of the shifting sands, gained lasting reputations for their skill in salvaging stranded ships.

* * *

Another curious calling was that of the anchor-draggers. What seems offhand like a needle-in-the-haystack business was actually very profitable. In one season a certain Cape Codder hauled up ninety-nine anchors and a cannon. Old anchors sold anywhere from two to five cents a pound. Once, a Cape Codder fished up a 7000-pound Dutch mudhook, and called it a fair day's haul.

One no longer can look off from Monomoy when the wind hauls east and see a hundred or more sail riding it out on Handkerchief Shoal waiting for the wind to serve. The Cape has taken its toll of steamers but happily not to any great extent. Modern navigation has reduced the hazards of the long Cape beach to almost nothing. Mr. Kittredge's "mooncussers" are fortunately a thing of the past.

H. T.

Hasn't He Been Groping Long Enough?

LACK OF UNEMPLOYMENT CENSUS
U.S.
UNEMPLOYED TOTALS 8,403,000 SAYS NAT'L INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BD.
HOPKINS SAYS LARGE NUMBER TO BE PERMANENTLY UNEMPL...
AF OF L PUTS NUMBER OF IDLE AT 10,041,000

Spring Excursion

SPRING in the air. Soft fingers of the wind touching branches. Mustard colored catkins flowering. Maple buds like old mahogany. Slender birches with pale green banners. A light snowfall of bluets starring moist meadows. Peepers piping dulcet music. Earth's awakening sounding a clear call to seek spring's treasure. Trailing arbutus tucked under damp leaves.

Taking the old Webb road, I move on my quest. Steps quick because of spring sunshine. A song in the heart to echo the song-sparrow's note that melodiously trills from his perch on a fence post. The first swallows skimming the blue. Climbing with the wind, only to swoop down again with the speed of an arrow.

The tiny brook running through the meadows with a tinkle. Full to the brim with the spring rains. Ambitious to carry its bubbling bounty to the river. Tuneful with rhythm, it swings along.

The road now twisting down a steep grade through sloping pasture lands spired with cedars. Budding bushes by the roadside. Unfolding bayberry leaves giving fresh fragrance. A yellow bird flitting from one low twig to another. Can it be? Yes, the palm warbler, always the first of the warbler family to arrive. Distinguished by his outer white tail feathers and his chestnut cap. Blithe and friendly, keeping just ahead of me as I walk along.

Until nearing an old barway, I leave the road for the mountain path. Always called Webb Mountain, but really only a hilltop, it yet lures me forward with its promise of hidden treasure. Up through the white birches to the rock ledges gray with lichens. Great stretches of flat rocks scarred by glaciers. Bedded with moss and bordered with laurel. Up where the white pines grow, sentinels of the mountain, looking down on the old Housatonic, swift from the unlocked ice and swirling in the rapids off Otter Rock. Singing its song of fulfillment.

Then down on my knees in the moss, my hands pushing away the dry oak leaves and pine needles, I first see the patch of weatherworn evergreen leaves on their hairy stems. More brushing away of leaves and I touch fragrance. Clusters of pale pink blossoms that Whittier called "flowers of God." The trailing beauty of a rocky hillside, greeting the spring.

H. S. H.

The Court, the Constitution and the People

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

One Clear-Cut Issue?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Must we not in all fairness narrow down the court controversy to one clear-cut issue? Is the Constitution to be interpreted narrowly according to the letter of the law, or is it to be interpreted broadly in the light of present-day social thinking and present-day problems?

If the Constitution is to be interpreted narrowly, then it seems clear that to continue as a democracy we must call a constitutional convention to expeditiously revise such parts of the Constitution as prevent a more prompt solution of present-day problems and the continuance in force of legislation passed by democratically elected representatives of the people.

If the Constitution is to be interpreted broadly, then there must be provision for the will of the people to be expressed in the Supreme Court. If the will of the people is not expressed, as it clearly is not at the present time, something must be done to change or to enlarge the personnel of the court.

That such a change or enlargement would result in control of the court by the President cannot, I feel, be charged by anyone who approaches the question free from bias. I, like many other readers, object strongly to the charge that the President is seeking to "pack" or control the Supreme Court. When President Hoover, during his term of office, appointed three justices to the court, who were presumably of his own political and social views, was he accused of "packing" or seeking to control that body?

I am not fully convinced as yet that the President's plan is the best for the purpose for which he is striving. I am not yet convinced that the Supreme Court could not under that plan, just as it is now, be overweighted by the appointees of a social and political era which no longer represents the will of the people. Perhaps I am overcautious in this, as it is not likely that another such revolutionary change in thinking will come about, or, rather, come to a head, in such a short space of time as is represented by the past few years. On the other hand, the President's plan is, I feel, the best that has so far been advanced. The opportunity for each President to appoint members to the court and thus for new blood and new thinking to leaven it seems highly desirable.

Indignation has been expressed by opponents of Mr. Roosevelt's proposal at the suggestion that some of the justices may be hampered by age. Let us face the facts. Is it not clear that the court is hampered by having a majority which has not kept step with the times, that has allowed its thinking to grow old? Perhaps the day will come when justices will feel they must retire when their views are at variance with the wishes of the people.

The Supreme Court and the Constitution are issues about which rational thinking may not in general prevail, due to the subtle propaganda, inspired by fear or by selfish protection of vested interests, which has been going on for years to the effect that these two institutions are "sacred." Can a Constitution drawn up by human beings be infallible, or, if interpreted narrowly, fit times so radically different from those of 1787? Is it reasonable to suppose that a court composed of human beings can be infallible? If the Supreme Court were infallible, would there not always be unanimous decisions? Are the liberal members of the court any less sincere, honest, able and infallible than the conservative members?

This whole question of the Constitution and the Supreme Court is surely one that must be approached with reason and with charity. It would be well for each one of us to examine his thinking to see what is consciously or unconsciously motivating him. Do we want the will of the people expressed, or are we afraid of real democracy? Are we putting property rights ahead of human rights? Are we afraid of change and content to travel in the old ruts even though we acknowledge the many injustices and evils under the present system?

One reason advanced by the Monitor for opposition to the President's plan is that it has a "theme of hurry and push and expedience . . . against the Supreme Court's reluctance to hurry the nation into a series of relief experiments." Surely seven years is long enough for study of and thought upon plans for solving the problems of the depression. To solve new problems, it is clear that new means must often be tried. In order that progress may be made, there must necessarily be some experimenting in the political and social as in other fields. As for the experiments that have been tried, not many have been failures, not even all the effects of the much-maligned NRA. Speaking of experiments, we might recall that the Monitor gave full and untiring support for many years to the "noble experiment" of prohibition.

To call Congress a rubber stamp because it co-operates with the President is manifestly unfair. Surely no one can look with favor on an Administration where the President and Congress are not in harmony. Our increasingly complex world with its attendant problems calls for unity and leadership in government. And who can more democratically express the needed leadership than one whom the people elect as head of their Government?

A. H. H.

Washington, D. C.

Morals to Interpret Law

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Anent the Supreme Court controversy. Although against tampering with the court, I think it true that justices should, after contemplating the clear purpose of law, apply a certain moral test to the solution with the idea of grounding decision on definite moral as well as legal principles—entirely separated from general public policy.

L. PRICE

Richmond, Va.

After Seventy

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Lest it be too easily asserted that a man's accomplishments and abilities are of declining value as he accumulates years or that his abilities necessarily become debilitated, it should be recorded that:

BETWEEN the ages of 70 and 83 Commodore Vanderbilt added about 100 millions to his fortune.

KANT at 74 wrote his *Anthropology, Metaphysics of Ethics* and *Strife of the Faculties.*

TINTORETTO at 74 painted the vast *Paradise,* a canvas 74 feet by 30.

VERDI at 74 produced his masterpiece *Othello;* at 80, *Falstaff* and at 85 the famous *Ave Maria, Stabat Mater* and *Te Deum.*

LAMARCK at 78 completed his great zoological work, *The Natural History of the Invertebrates.*

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES at 78 wrote *Over the Teacups.*

CATO at 80 began the study of Greek.

GOETHE at 80 completed *Faust.*

TENNYSON at 83 wrote *Crossing the Bar.*

TITIAN at 98 painted his historic picture of the *Battle of Lepanto.*

This information was found in an excerpt from the Golden Book.

J. M.

Lexington, Mass.

The President's Best Friend

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The best friend President Roosevelt ever had is the Supreme Court, if he only knew it. The NRA, for one thing, proved, after trial, unworkable, then the Supreme Court declared it unconstitutional, killing it before it could do more damage.

The Supreme Court, composed of men rich in experience, is doing its work as well as the President and Congress are doing theirs, so I, for one, wish it left alone.

M. C.

Seattle, Wash.

Postal Referendum?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wrote to a congressman in regard to the Supreme Court issue, but it is doubtful whether he has office force enough to take care of his mail.

Let me propose a better way for democratic citizens to register opinion: When congressmen receive an unusual number of letters, they could authorize the post offices to take a poll. Then I, as a registered voter, have three days or a week in which to go to the post office and cast a vote. I could send a duplicate ballot to Washington, D. C., to provide a check on the returns.

Marvin D. Parkhurst

Hermosa Beach, Calif.

The Wide Horizon

Seeing Both Sides of the Shield

By Demaree Bess

SOME American newspapers considered it amusing that Mr. Joseph E. Davies, a man with a large personal fortune, has been appointed Ambassador to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. But Soviet rulers welcomed the appointment, having learned by experience that practical "capitalists" are more likely than liberal theorists to judge their system favorably. As directors of a great industrial empire, Soviet rulers value the good opinions of well-informed capitalists.

When Mr. Davies recently visited the major industrial centers of the Ukraine, the Government newspaper Izvestia asked for his impressions and published them on its front page. Mr. Davies noted with approval the apparent ability of executives and engineers, the youth of many in responsible positions, the surprising progress in teaching millions of young people new habits of work.

This American "capitalist," like other observers, could see that Soviet rulers, with a continent at their disposal, are rapidly erecting an effective industrial nation, are transforming a backward agrarian country into a modern industrial power, are glorifying the machine while at the same time attempting to enhance the dignity of labor.

* * *

Mr. Davies was particularly impressed by treatment of children. He visited factory nurseries and kindergartens in which the children of workers are cared for by specialists. He inspected schools, hospitals and "Pioneer Palaces." In the latter, children spend their leisure hours after school learning to dance, sing and recite, to accustom themselves to miniature machinery, to build model airplanes and motors.

The grandiose schemes for industrial growth and public welfare fired the imagination of this American, as they do those of most visitors. The speed with which many projects had been completed impressed him. At Rostov, he visited an agricultural machinery plant whose director had been arrested only a few weeks before as a "Trotzkyist." Yet the plant gave no evidence of being disorganized.

Mr. Davies, being a trained investigator, has been able in a few weeks to obtain a fairly comprehensive picture of present-day Russia. A few days after his arrival, he attended the Congress of Soviets which adopted the new constitution. As an American, he was thrilled to watch 2000 men and women from all parts of the Soviet Union enthusiastically applauding democratic sentiments so spectacularly expressed in this document.

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But a few days later he attended the conspiracy trial of veteran Bolsheviks, and watched lifelong revolutionaries confess that they had conspired to wreck Soviet industries and had negotiated with hostile governments to overthrow the Soviet regime. It was all too apparent that if these men had acted as they confessed they had done, it was because the Soviet system had not permitted them to fight openly for sincere opinions.

These two occasions showed the two sides of the Soviet shield: on the one side, men and women lifted up to participate in developing what seemed to them the best of governments; on the other side, devoted revolutionaries degraded by the absence of legal opportunities to fight for their views.

As a broad-minded American "capitalist," Mr. Davies can see much to admire in Soviet Russia. He can respect the aims and accomplishments of its rulers. But he can doubtless see another side to the picture, not as a "capitalist," but as a citizen of a democratic country. He can see that Russia's busy young people, her active children, have a probable economic security in a continental country in early stages of industrial development, with a powerful state machine controlling rich natural resources.

But he need only read Soviet newspapers to see that rigid conformity is the price exacted for economic security, and that there is no intellectual security, by any democratic standards, for those who are not willing or able to accept standards of conduct and thought fixed for them by a little band of rulers in control of an all-powerful dictatorship.

Mirror of World Opinion

Peep Into Sweatshops

DID we hear a gentleman in a club window grumbling that the Walsh-Healey "Little NRA" for government contractors violates the rights of man and interferes with liberty of contract between employer and employee?

We'd like to present a few glimpses provided by Senator Walsh of Massachusetts, co-author of the act, of some of the conditions under which contractors have been supplying goods to the Government:

> A Philadelphia overall company worked employees as much as nine hours overtime and on a piece-rate basis that made it impossible even for the most experienced operators to make more than 16 cents an hour.
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> A plant making steel buoys for the Government worked its men fifty to sixty hours a week, "the plant . . . so cold that inspectors had to keep overcoats on . . . heated by open fires in garbage cans and oil drums."
>
> A Hoboken factory producing cotton batting, "Weekly hours as high as eighty-eight, ninety-seven and ninety-nine at wages as low as 18 cents an hour, $250 in overtime wages due twenty employees."

Without strict enforcement of the Walsh-Healey Act, the Government would be subsidizing sweatshops.—*New York Post.*